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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 64 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Andes Maru ..	Y. Takada ..	5,002	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru.	T. Machihara ..	5,863	17th Mar	30th Mar
Honolulu Maru.	H. Meguro ..	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru..	Hori ..	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru..	J. Kojima ..	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2180.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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P. & O.
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BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ..	MOREA	10,811
9th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March ..	SICILIA ..	6,813
28th April ..	SOUDAN ..	6,696
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	6,813
1st June ..	MALWA ..	10,941
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
..	..	..
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June ..	NARKUNDA	..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
15th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports 8-39 A.M.
16th Mar. ..	VASNA ..	Busra via Karachi
17th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
21st ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 129.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Depture
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	2 Mar	16th Mar
Kobun Maru	H. Sugita	4,460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th ,,
Kamakura Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr.
Genoa Maru.		6785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6028	14th ,,	27th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BOMBAY MANGLORE WEEKLY SERVICE.

S. S. "BRITOMART"

Will sail from Alexandra Fairy Wharf No. 1 on SATURDAY, 17th instant, 1923, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), touching at Malven, Vengurla, Panjim, Marmagoa and Southern Coasts up to Bhatkal.

Electric ligths, excellent cabins, caterer on board. For particulars apply
PANDIT MASUREKAR & CO.,
69, Cowasji Patel Street,
or
A-1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Road and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Whe the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or an portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
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Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowe at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

J. DIAS & BROS,
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
280, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
White or Grey Flannel Trousers Rs. 25.
Blue or Brown Blazer with buttons Rs. 39.
Navy Blue Serge Suit Rs. 69.

CONSUMPTION.
Consult Rev. G. R. WALTERS, Bhopal.
Famous specialists reported "Bedridden. Case Hopeless."
VALUABLE LIFE SAVED.
Patient writes from Switzerland:—
"The reports on condition of my lungs are very satisfactory. The Doctors have report that both lungs are drying up nicely and that there is a most decided improvement registered in the time I have been here.
The Head Doctor now states that he sees no reason why I should not make "a good cure." A very different story from that of three months ago."
Even if case "Hopeless" you CAN BE CURED.
M.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.
Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Pu

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Gumanan, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Plague Solution, Germicide and Bubo Ointment 80 p. c. cure.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4-0.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0-and 0-5-0. Middle size—Rs. 0-10-0.
Ague Mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Influenza:—Preventive and curative Re. 1-0-0.
Also Standard Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. GAJJAR, M.A., F.C.S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Apply to HEAD-MASTER H. D. High School, SHOLAPUR.
A R6782

WANTED—Competent RECORD CLERK, Maximum salary of post Rs. 150/- Apply by letter stating experience, enclosing copies of testimonials, to THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Parel.
A 15950

WANTED—A TYPIST, fair knowledge of Deshi Accounts preferable. Adaptability to all kind of general work. Write with testimonials in own hand-writing to P.O. Box No. 2038, Kalbadevi, before 20th March.
A R6769.

WANTED.—Commercially qualified and competent men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can invest Rs. 3,000 or more in 12 per cent. Pref. shares of the Company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat.
A R6743.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES and a DRAWING MASTER to teach Languages (Sanskrit and Persian) and Drawing. Handsome prospects. Apply sharp to or see personally. R. M. SAMANT. Secretary, Bassein High School, Bassein Thana, 14-3-1923.
A R6795

WANTED—BRIGHT CLERKS, Matriculates or School Finals—to undergo course on COMPTOMETER (adding and calculating machine) during daytime. Good prospects for successful students. Applicants must be mentally alert and energetic and quick at figures. Apply 1-30 to 2-30 p.m F. R. J. GERARD. White House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder
A R6799

WANTED—6 LADIES, and 10 GENTLEMEN ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS on Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply personally at Room No. 4, Corner Sandhurst Road, Bombay, "National Hindu Lodge", between 8-30 and 10 a.m. daily, to Mr. MOHANSINGH, or by letter with 4 as. stamps to Business House, Karachi.
A R6773

WANTED—An expert HOME-TRAINED ENGINE ROPE SPLICER for the most up-to-date rope plant at the Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. The Rope produced are of a very high class quality interstranded. Made from superior American and Uganda cotton only and the man appointed besides doing the splicing of all new ropes supplied will be in charge of them in working also. He will be required to inspect the Mills and Factories using these ropes, periodically to advise the users re the proper maintenance of the ropes and to report on their condition. A large number of lengths are already on the Fly Wheels of some of the best of Bombay and upcountry mills and it is essential therefore that the applicant should be able to join immediately.
A R6768

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS the work of the Government Surplus Sales Organisation, Bombay, is greatly reduced, the services of a number of experienced Clerks and Typists are being terminated. Employers requiring efficient hands may communicate with P. O. Box 428, Bombay.
B R9145

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Single and double rooms most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

TO BE LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLAT, all modern conveniences, latest sanitary fittings, electric light, fan and gas stove, very comfortable, moderate rent, Apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C R6770.

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE from Stock, at Sacrifice prices, best French make new 3½ Tons MOTOR LORRIES. Extremely reliable, built to stand hard work and rough handling cheap on petrol, especially fit for Motor Bus Services. Facilities of payments. Apply to:—COMPAGNIE GENERALE FRANCAISE, Post Box 552, Bombay.
JA 15907

FOR SALE—ARIEL MOTOR CYCLE, 4½ H.P. fitted with Empire Side-car, complete with all accessories, tyres wind screen and hood, in excellent working order. Owner going for a car. Trial by appointment. Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply M. A. GHANI, Assistant Engineer, Back Bay House, Colaba.
JA R6767.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi

WANTED by an influential man agencies from Mechanical and Electrical Engineering firms and Contractors for selling the accessories and to canvass work. Apply H. RAM & CO., c/o V. R. Navalkar, Pleader High Court, Dadar.
P R6796

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 5

WANTED—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE and BOILER 16 N.H.P. Write full particulars to Box No. 9146 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R.6800.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1904 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" —An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
D R6457

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER with a capital of rupees Fifty thousand by running concern doing business as Commission Agents and Importers of Textile Machinery Accessories and other goods. Write Box No. 9128 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6736

SPORTS.

KING'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RACING

CLIENTS who followed King's Instructions on the last day of Bombay Races 1923 made a PROFIT of 1417 per cent. (one thousand four hundred and seventeen per cent.) Capital required was Rupees twenty only.

Why not make racing a profit as well as a pleasure? You can only do this by following King's Instructions. Applicable to all races. Write now enclosing Rupees five for the first lesson of the course of King's Instructions as advertised in all leading newspapers. Address L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS:
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. TH

FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

BONAFIDE SALE OF VARIOUS FRENCH PATENT MEDECINE—Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs Alxander and Sons office at Shivlal Motilal Buildings at Belasis Road, Various French Patent Medicines advertised for sale on 28-2-23 and 3-3-23 by English Local papers on account and risk of Mr. J. Rembold of Barackpore. Private sale had no effect and hence the auction of the lot. For ALEXANDER & SONS., Alexander Tellis.
T. R.6798.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphi,
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a public Holiday (Jamshedi Nauroz) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1923.
C15953.

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, U. P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
15877

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those shareholders of the above Company, who have not yet taken away their share certificates that they should attend the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours and take away their share certificates on payment of all money due and on production of allotment letters and call receipts.

By order of the Board
SORAB H. BHOOT
Secretary.

Union Bank Buildings:
Apollo Street,
Bombay 13th March, 1923.
R6791

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 20 track miles of 50 lbs flat-footed steel rails with fish plates, fishbolts and dogspikes complete. Delivery C.I.F. Bombay, to be completed withing three months from the date of placing the order.

All the materials must be of Belgian manufacture but are to be, as nearly as possible, of British Standard sections and specifications.

Tenderers must state process of manufacture and submit an analysis of the steel to be used.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed and registered covers to the Undersigned on or before the 10th April 1923.

P. G. DAS, L.C.E.
Manager and Resident Engineer.
Morvi Ry.

Morvi, Kathiawar,
Dated 10-3-1923.
T A C15946

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPEES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GORIO, LIMITED.

beg to inform their numerous clients that, on and from 10th instant, their offices have been removed to:—

AHMEDABAD HOUSE.
(Next to Grant Hotel.)
BALLARD ESTATE.

to where all communications should be addressed:—

Telephone Numbers are changed as follows—
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1090.
DYES DEPARTMENT, No. 1090.
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1001.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT, No. 1001.
C.15944.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTAMDAS NATHOORAM PATEL OF Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (redeemed) land with the messuage and hereditaments standing thereon situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 643 New No. 5815, Old Survey Nos. 138, and 139 and New Survey No. 2/8615, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No. 2130-31 Street Nos. 181-183 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Trustees of late Bai Peerojbai Vatcha, on the South by the Property of Hormasji Ardesir Suntoke on the East by the properties of Karimbhai Jiwaji and Ibrahim Nuroodin and on the West Public Road called Bazar Gate Street.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1923.
MANBHOY B. MANIAR & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O.O.C.J.

(Suit No. 1702 of 1922.)

JAGANNATH DIVANCHAND, a firm. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
JIVANMAL PREMSING and others. .....Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is POSTPONED from the 13th March, 1923 to 3rd April 1923.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1923.
SHAH AND CHINUBHAI.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C.15958.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KUMAR SHRI NARSINHSINHJI GAMBHIRSINHJI alias K. S. NARSINHSINHJI JAGHIRDAR, a widower, late of Nandod, in the Rajpipla State, Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

KUMAR SHRI HIMATSINHJI NARSINHJI, of Nandod, in the Rajpipla State, Hindu Inhabitant, Jaghirdar, son of the said deceased, at present temporarily residing in Bombay at Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15956

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SITABAI RAMCHANDRA MONE, widow of Ramchandra Laxman Mone, Gowd Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, of Navalkar Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, married ..... Deceased.

(1) KASHINATH NARAYEN DALVI, a Merchant, of Bombay, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at New Bhatwadi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) SADANAND MADHAWRAO DALVI, a Clerk in the employment of the Bombay Company of Bombay Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) KESHRINATH SITARAM DHUME, a Clerk in the employment of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., of Bombay, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Navalkar Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, three of the five executors and trustees named in the said Will ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 6th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15954

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in LAYING PIPE SEWERS in Dadar, Kumbharwada, will be received up to 1 p.m (Bombay Time) on the [redacted] day of March, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 14th March, 1923.
C15955

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Publii Auction at No. 2, Napean Sea Road, "Niskot" House, opposite to Sir P. Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet-tone iron frame Baby grand piano, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT "MOORLEY MANSION, ALTAMANT ROAD CUMBALA HILL.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, old satsuma and chinaware, marble and parian figures with pillars, rich, persian, English and Indian carpets, fancy brass and table ornaments, very richly carved, Kashmir sideboard and cabinets, electric table lamps and fans, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumb-waiters, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, corner wheetnote, one sweet-tone iron frame cottage piano, one phonograph, sewing machine, English ice box, rich oil paintings and water colours, engravings and oleographs, iron single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of C. H. M. Critchley, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
Suit No. 4999 of 1922.

Premchand K. Kotawalla vs. Bojoychand Seth.

Pursuant to the decree dated the 19th December, 1922, in the above suit and at the instance of the plaintiff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

One diamond ring.
One ring set with emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of bracelets set with diamonds and pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of BELTING.

Under Instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr. The Official Liquidator of Messrs. Tothill Sharp & Co. Ltd. (in liquidation). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo, Street.

12 Packages Belting of assorted sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, LIGHTER, FOUNTAIN PEN ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Banks and offices concerned.

1 parcel gold cigar and cigarette cases, lighter, fountain pen.

362 Boxes studs of assorted shades each containing one gross.

236 Boxes buttons of assorted shades each containing one gross.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.
1 Over land Motor Car Model No. 4 recently overhauded and painted in good running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and geown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver, cases, ice box, aluminum utensils, meat safes, etc etc.

An Overland 5 Seater Motor-Car in good order.

The property of J. C. G. Bawen Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Little & Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Roll Top Writing Tables, Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Captain William Bye, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16A, Third Floor, Elphinstone Circle, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, Ladies and gentlemen's writing tables, drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door, elmyrahs, black carved iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, tables, bentwood chairs, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, cabinets teapoys, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 15th March 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
38, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO, will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla and on account of constituents

About 100 tons Moulmein selected first class teak squares above 6 feet, 10 feet and 15 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of G. N. seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of castor seeds, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, cases of bangles, cases of newspapers, bags of dry cocoanuts, bundles of C. I. sheets, cases of machinery, cases of tea, bags of cement, loose iron bars flat, cases of glass globes, zinc slabs, cases of locks, bundles of iron bars, crate of machinery, bundle of iron pipes, loose steel beams, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bundles of fresh dates, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required; however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th March, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
89 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 2469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF BAPOO KHOTE STREET AND ERSKINE ROAD, NEXT TO THE DARGA AND OPPOSITE THE GOLL CHOWKI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, the Receiver of the property appointed by the decree passed in the High Court Suit No. 1443 of 1922, dated the 8th day of September 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Erskine Road (fronting on the South side thereof) in the Island of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2368, 9421, 1915 and 766, and bounded on the North by the said Erskine Road on the South by a Durga belonging to the Mahomedans on the East by the property of Pranjiwan Jeewandas and on the West by the Bapoo Khote Street together with a four storied building and all other buildings built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 5953 Street Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co.; Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office at 79 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Property known as "Vandrawandas Mansion", built of Porbunder Stone, comprising 11 Shops and three Storeys, situate at the Corner of Sandhurst Road and Charni Road, opposite Kapol Nivas, on two sides Tramway Lines.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1,005 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 40 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Charni Road, on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shriram Ramniranjan, on the North by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Fatmabai, wife of Sayed Abdul Kadar Edroos and Sayed Abdul Kadar Edroos, which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7392, together with the buildings thereon, now in the occupation of the Lessee or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1641, Street Nos. 181, 183 and 185.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Re M. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate. Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction, etc.,

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL.
P. O. KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICI PAL ACT 1888 AS AMENDED BY BOMBAY ACT NO. VI of 1922.

Election of Co-opted Councillors.

The election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by rule 6 of the Rules for Co-option made by the Corporation under Section 30A of the Municipal Act 1888,as amended by Bombay Act No. VI of 1922, the names of all persons validly nominated and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Navroji Manekji Dumasia, M.L.C., J.P.	Alexandra Road.	Journalist.	Mr. Khurshedji Sorabji Dhondi. Mr. H. J. Davis J. P. Ir. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M.&S., M. L.C., J.P.	Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote J.P. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Setna, O.B.E. J.P. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., F.C.P.S., I. M.S., M.L.C., J.P.
2.	Mr. Mahamad Hajibhoy, M.L.A.	Colaba.	Merchant and Member of the Legislative Assembly.	Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote, J.P. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M. A. J.P.	Khan Saheb Karamali Ebrahim. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhimidas J.P.
3.	Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S., J.P.	5, Ragunath Dadaji Street, Fort.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondi.	Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim.
4.	Mr. Dinanath Shankarrao Kalewar.	Nair Building, N. Powell and Co. Lamington Road.	Merchant and landlord.	Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim. Dr. Ramakrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D. Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale.	Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote J.P. Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole. Major Cajetan Fernandes M.D., F.C.P.S., I. M.S., M.L.C., J.P.
5.	Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat.	4 Sandhurst Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote J.P. Mr. Iswardas Lakhmidas J.P. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, B.A. L.L.B. Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A. L.L.B.	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondi. Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote, J.P. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee. Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L.M. & S., J.P.
6.	Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole, M.L.C., J.P.	646, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar.	Landed Proprietor.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J. P. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., F.C.P.S., I. M.S., M.L.C., J.P.	Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, B. A. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., M.L.C.
7.	Dr. Pirojsha Nasarvanji Daruwalla, B.A., L.L.D. (London), Bar-at-Law, J. P. J.P.	2 B.C. New Queens Road. Chowpaty.	Advocate, High Court.	Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas J.P. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Mohamad Husein Abdulalli Haveliwala, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, J. P. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.L.A J.P. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., L.L.B. J.P.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S., J.P. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Mr. Barjorji Sorabji N. Cooper, J. P. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman B.A., L.L.B.
8.	Mr. Mangesh Anandrao Dabholkar.	Anand Mahal Chowpatty.	Landed Proprietor and Merchant.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J. P. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., J.P. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.	Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, J.P. Mr. John T. Fry. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., F.C.P.S. I.M.S., M.L.C., J.P.
9.	Mr. Nrisinhdas Bhagwandas Vibhakar, B.A., LL.B.	43-45 Kandewadi, Girgaum	Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola, B.A. Mr. H. P. Mody, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J. P. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee.
10.	Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, D.O.M.S. (London), L.M. & S. (B'bay).	85 Ridge Road.	Ophthalmic Surgeon.	Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, J. P. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, B.A.	Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L.M., & S., J.P. Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P.
11.	Dr. Nanabhai Navrosji Katrak, L.M. & S., J.P.	87 Cumballa Hill.	Medical Practitioner.	Dr Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, J.P.	Mr. Hormasji Manekji Chowna, J. P. Dr. Meherjibhai Fardoonji Bisni, M.B., B.S.
12.	Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.	26 Girgaum Back Road.	Solicitor and Pleader of the Bombay High Court.	Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., M.L.C. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan, M.A. LL.B., J.P.	Mr. Gulabchand Devchand. Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, B.A. LL.B., J. P.
13.	Mr. Cowasji Jehangir C.I.E., O.B.E., B.A (Cantab).	Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.	Landlord and Merchant.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan, M.A. LL.B., J.P. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., J.P.	Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, J.P. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.
14.	Dr. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., J.P.	Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay.	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.	Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. P. Mr. Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy, J.P.	Mr. John T. Fry. Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S., J.P.
15.	Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, M.L.C., J. P.	Mount Petit, Pedder Road.	Merchant and Mill Owner.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J. P. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., F.C.P.S. I.M.S., M.L.C., J.P. Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., J.P.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., M.L.C. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J. P.
16.	Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., (Cantab.) (Bombay), LL.B., L.C.E., Bar-at-Law.	Matharpakhady, Mazagaon, Bombay.	Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P.
17.	Khan Bahadur Dr. Nasserwanji Hormusjee Choksy, C.I.E., M.D., F.C.P.S., L.M. & S., J.P.	Sheridan House Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road.	Retired Medical Superintendent of Municipal Hospitals.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.L.A., J.P. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P.	Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master, L.M., & S., J. P. Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, B.A. Dr. Cosmos Fernandes, M.D. Mr. Mahommedbhoy Currimbhoy, J.P.
18.	Dr. Girdharlal Tejpal Mody, D.O., (Oxon.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), M.B., B.S.	3B Sandhurst Road, Bombay.	Tutor in Ophthalmology Sir Cowasji Jehangir Eye Hospital and Consulting Eye Surgeon.	Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, B.A.	Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.
19.	Mr. Noormahomed Kadar Shaikh.	New Nagpada Road, Byculla.	Share Broker.	Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla.	Mr. Kashinath Dinanath Khote, J.P.
20.	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala.	No. 18 Kamathipura 6th Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Khurshedji Sorabji Dhondi. Dr. Meherjibhai Fardunji Bisni, M.B., B.S.	Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale. Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole. Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, B.A. Dr. Rastamji Manekji Mistri, L.M. & S.
21.	Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.	53 Umerkhadi Main Road.	Advocate of the High Court and Member of the Legislative Council.	Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole. Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya, B.A. Mr. Mahomed Hoosein A. Haveliwalla M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, J.P.	Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S. L.M. & S., J.P. Dr. Shiavux Sorabji Batliwala, L.M. & S. F.C.P.S., M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., M.L.C. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., F.C.P.S. I.M.S., M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by.
22	Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale	Atmaram Mansions, Girgaum Road.	Spinner and Journalist.	Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, Bar-at-law. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, J.P.	Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B.
23	Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji Kalewar, J.P.	Kamathipura 3rd Street.	Contractor & Merchant.	Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, B.A., Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, M.L.A., J.P.	Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, J.P. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., M.L.C., J.P.
24	Mr. R. Venkat Ram.	Limaya Buildings, Chikhalwadi, Grant Road,	Assistant Editor, Bombay Chronicle,	Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M.&S. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, J.P. Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar, M.R.A.S.E.	Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Hormasji Manekji Chowna, J.P. Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.
25	Mr. N. M. Joshi, C.I.E., B.A., M.L.A., J.P.	Sandhurst Road.	Member of the Servants of India Society and Member of the Legislative Assembly	Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S., J.P.	Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee.
26	Mr. Shiavaksh Hormusji Jhabvala, B.A	Star Building Grant Road	Graduate of the Bombay University.	Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., & L.M. & S.	Mr. Framroz Jamshedji Ginwala.
27	Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, M.D., (London) F.R.C.S. (Eng.)	Shingne Buildings, Lamington Road, Girgaon.	Consulting Doctor.	Dr. Dinkar Dhondo Sathaye, F.R.F.P.S.	Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D.
28	Mr. Chimanlal D. Shah, B.A., LL.B.	94 Ridge Road Malabar Hill.	Pleader High Court, Bombay.	Mr. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, B.A. LL.B. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, B.A.	Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Bhavanji Nathu Mishere. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B.
29	Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdoolbhoy Lalljee.	Warden Road, Cumballa Hill.	Merchant.	Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani. Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, B.A. LL.B.	Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A. LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L.M & S. Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee.
30	Mr. Umar Sobani.	5 Queens Road.	Merchant	Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee. Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai. Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. & S. L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I. (Lond.), J.P. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, B.A.	Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, B.A. LL.B. Mr. Bhawanji Nathu Mishere Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., M.L.C., Mr. Fatehmahamad Mahamadji Adamji Haji. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala B.A., LL.B.
31	Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Patel, Bar-at-Law.	Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill.	Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai. Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A. LL.B.
32	Mr. Parashuram Dataram Shamdasani,	647-655 Girgaum Road.	Banker and Accountant.	Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai. Mr. Balubhai Tribhuvandas Desai, B.A. LL.B.
33	Mr. Bhubanananda Das,	Sita Villa, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.	Consulting Engineer.	Dr. Dinkar Dhondo Sathaye, F.R.F.P.S.	Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar. M.A., M.D.

The poll will be taken on Monday the 19th March 1923 from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (B.T.) at the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus.

Forms of ballot papers will be supplied only to persons entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of ballot paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the poll within the polling room from 3 p.m. (B.T.)

No persons except the voters will be allowed to enter the polling room during the time of the poll.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4027.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIK MEMON STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, the undermentioned Immoveable property will be put up for sale by public auction by Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers on the premises in pursuance of the arrangement arrived at for effecting partition between the heirs of Vajchand Kikachand on Saturday the 14th April, 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two messuages tenements or dwelling houses built and standing on the Fazandaree ground situate on the west side of the Shaik Memon Street and on the East side of Vithalwady Lane without the Fort in the island and Registration sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C' Ward No. 265 and Street Nos. 334, 336 and 9-11-13 Shaik Memon Street containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Shaik Memon Street aforesaid on or towards the West by Vithalwady Lane aforesaid on or towards the North partly by the house of Navalchand Hirachand and partly by the house of Amarchand Molchand and on or towards the South by the house of Ratanlal Moolchand and which said premises stand in the name of Amirchand alias Maganbhai Kapurchand in the books of the Bombay Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal at their Office No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Mareh 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—THIRD WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
7 to 9 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE & Comic.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SANSONIA
IN
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon controlled by Madan Theatres, Limited.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 17th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
EKACHPALYA.
Sunday 18th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SHAPASAMBHRAM.
MANAGER,

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged.
Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Benefit Performance!
IN AID OF THE TILAK SWARAJ-FUND
on
Saturday, 17th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI.
Sunday, 8th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY
Messrs. K.D. & Bros.
Present
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 10—11—12.
(A Vitagraph Super-serial)
with
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
and COMIC.
Time and Prices as Usual

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
4th mighty Instalment
of the
Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Ordinary Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Ordinary Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.
Ordinary Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
From 24th March.
THE EVIL EYE.
This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown complete from the beginning.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

IN

"TILLY OF BLOOMSBURY."

Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

PREMYSLAV,

The world-famed Polish Violinist will give his 6th Recital. Booking at Rose & Co. up to 5 p. m. afterwards at the Theatre

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

To-Day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

A picture that is crowded with humorous situations, with a mixture of pathos which makes it one of the most appealing productions yet screened.

"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"

featuring

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

THE KID'S JUST WONDERFUL

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents

TO-DAY and THIS WEEK ONLY

The latest super production

VALI-SUGRIVA

Produced by

STAR FILMS, Ltd.

AND

A picture-adaptation from the Ramayan-depicting the life of the mighty warrior VALI whom Rama first encountered on his mission of vindicating the truth.

Time and prices—as usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, BYCULLA.

Offers from Saturday the 17th

AN INTENSE—THRILLING—EXHILARATING—PHOTO-PLAY.

HOUSE

WITHOUT

CHILDREN

"It's dramatic—it's not sentimental even. Facts are Facts. Some of them are ugly but facts are not usually sprayed with attar of Roses."

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Children under 14 are not allowed to see this picture.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 13

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot Moderate request		16·67
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17 85
New York, 11 a.m.	May	31 02
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	30 12
	Oct.	26·47
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	30·45
	Oct.	26.98

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Months	To-day's prices
March	17·25
April	17·40
May	17·60
June	17.75
July	17 90
August	17 95
September	18.00
October	18,05
November	18.05
Dec.	18,10
Jan.	18,15

Manchester market firm with fair inquiry for cloth yarn :- Stiffer more demand for fine quality.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16.20
April	16.08
May	16·03
June	15.88
July	15.78
Aug.	15.36
Sept.	14·79
Oct.	14.38
Nov.	14.18
Dec.	14·03
Jan.	13,92
Feb.	13.87

Tone :—Quiet but Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Mar 13,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.18
April	—
May	16·01
June	—
July	15.77
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14 39
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	13 93
February	—
EGYPTIANS—	
July	17,92

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 13.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.15
"	Fully Good	9.55
"	Fine	9.95
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	11.00
"	Fully Good	11.50
"	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	13.20
"	Fully Good	13.60
"	Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde	Good	9.05
"	Fully Good	9.45
"	Fine	9.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
" Exports to Great Britain		8,000
" " to Continent		10.000
Futures at New York	May	30.82
" "	July	29.91
" "	Oct.	26·32
" "	Dec.	25 83
Spot Cotton at New York		30.75
" Cotton at New Orleans		30.62
Futures at New Orleans	May	30.27
" "	July	29.75
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality		—
Demand Bills		13 1/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		68 1,4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 13.

Futures at New York	May	31.25
	July	30.28
	Oct.	26.60
	Dec.	26.04

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.20
	May	16 03
	July	15.78
	Oct.	14.38

London, Mar. 13.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/16 Dull.
Bar Gold — £4 8 8 Firm,
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 Steady,

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 12.

Rates 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	32 11/16
" 2 months hence	32 7/16

Closing tone of silver India and buying steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922,

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar. 12th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	43/9
Australian Mar-Apl. Sellers	48/6
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/3

Tone :—Steady.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong	£ 113 3/4
National	£ 46 1/2
P. and O.	£ 13 1/2
Eastern	£ 5 3/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Apl.-May Sellers Barely steady	18
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl, held higher	£ 18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton April-May. Sellers Quiet	17 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (equal delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Value	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Sellers Easier	£ 18 3/4

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 72 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 89 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 20 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	57
6 per cent Indian Loan	£ 113

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 1/2
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar Quiet	17
Tone :—	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14 '9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	27,6
Do Do July-Sept Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	27/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	27 10

Tone :— Firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

14 March 1923.

To-day Reuter reported a further substantial advance of 43 points in New York futures and 9 points in Liverpool. The New York market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying Messrs Brend and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 13-3-23 (5 p.m.) as under :—

"Market has a very good tone and any favourable circumstance would cause an advance."

New York reports this morning being again higher the Marwari Bazar opened steady today for F.G.M.G. Broach April-May at Rs. 555. At the opening of the session buying by an office caused the market to advance to Rs. 557. Going down by half a rupee the values steadily went up to Rs. 559½ on buying by Marwari jobbers and commission Houses. Selling by a well-known Japan House caused a setback and the market ceased to Rs. 556½ nd finally closed at Rs. 558. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 559½ and closed easier at Rs. 557 on selling by Marwari Shroffs.

F.G.M.G. Broach July August opened at Rs. 572 and touching Rs. 571½ improved to Rs. 575½ on buying by Commission Houses, the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 573. Fine M.B. Oomra March opened at Rs. 498 and improved to Rs. 502½ Commission Houses and Offices being buyers. The prices fluctuated within a range of a rupee and a half and the quotation at 4 p.m. was Rs. 502. F.G.M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 429½ and May Rs. 434 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows :—

Fine M.G. Oomra Berar	3000 bales.
Fine M.G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1.	nil.
Fine M.G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2.	1400 bales.
F.G.M.G Bengal.	100 bales.

Total tenders upto date are as under :—

Fine M.G. Oomra Berar.	9,600 bales.
Fine M.G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1.	500 bales.
Fine M.G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2.	4,600 bales.
F.G.M.G. Bengal.	1,100 bales.
Total.	15,200 bales.

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Mar. 13.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 11 to 8 points up.

We have received the following cable dated the 13th Inst. from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

"Liverpool, quiet and featureless. New York, trade and Commission houses buying easily absorbing scattered long liquidation very steady market."

American old crops were higher, but new crops Japanese yarns were easier. Consequently our market opened at Rs. 552 for Broach A/M. Buying by Marwari brokers caused the rate to improve to Rs. 554/8, but at this level one well known Japanese house was a free seller Commission houses and bulls absorbed the offerings and the market closed as under A/M Broach Rs. 550/8, J/A Broach Rs. 565, Mar. Oomra Rs. 493, Mar. Bengal Rs. 423, May Bengal Rs. 431.

The Colaba market was closed.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar, 14th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	557
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	573
F G. Bengal	March	430
F. G. Bengal	May	435
Fine Oomra	March	499

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	556
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	573
F. G. M. C. Bengal	March	428
F. G. Bengal	May	433
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	500
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	566

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	465	450	430	415
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	515	500	485	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	545	530	515	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	530	515	500	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Mar. 1923,

Cotton	16,377 Bales
Wheat	4593 Cwts.
Linseed	21820 "
Rapeseed	4017 "
Gingellyseed	1409 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	5674 "
Castorseed	2885 "
Rice	118,002 "
Myrabollams	1275 "
Cottonseed	15685 "
Mowraseed	666 "
Gram	964 "
Jawar	874 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	303 "
Gual	535 Tons

2 Days Total.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 14.

BaBrs Gold ready Rs. 25/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25/3/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/2/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83/10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 83/8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4.
Bank's selling T T 1/4,
Bank's selling D D 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 503.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 543
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 533.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 149¾.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 247.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 320.
London Gold ready sh. 88-8.
London Silver ready d. 32-4.
London Silver forward d. 32-2.
Tone of Silver—Firm. Indian Bazars sold. Buyers holding back.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.70-1/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 77.80.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.20.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 90.30.
Italian Exchaenge Liras 98.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 97,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper Re. 59/2.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

Share Market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4
Bank Demand	1-4
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-411/32
Fcs Demand	505
American Dollars	320
Hongkong Dollars	178
Shanghai	247
Japan	154
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 14th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Basar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 2 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 75-25	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 80-20	76 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-86	73 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	14 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0	8 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	61 8 0	12 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready	38 0 0	5 8 0
Delivery		

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 6 3
Linseed May	12 13 3

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar 14th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 3
Fasalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6
Elphinstone (Bakli)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines)	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8203-8203	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fasulbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 8 0
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 129 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 12 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 6
Jhook 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 6
Pearl per piece	7 10 6
Bleached Cheek :—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	—
Black Cheek 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

COTTON IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

According to the information obtained by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, the cotton crop of the United States of America for the year 1922 is estimated at 12,459,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 9,942,000 bales in 1921. The estimates of area and yield of the Egyptian cotton crop for 1922 are 1,976,000 acres and 1,213,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. From the latest available bulletin published by the International Institute of Agriculture Rome the area and yield of cotton in Korea in 1922-23 appear to be 366,000 acres and 102,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 362,000 acres and 110,000 bales in the preceding year.

The final estimate of the Cotton Crop of India is 51,96,000 bales.

AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF TRADE.

The Commonwealth Board of Trade which was appointed as an advisory Board by the Government in April 1918, has now been reconstituted. It is now authorised to get into close touch with all commercial activities, and to make its assistance and co-operation available to manufacturers and traders in all matters affecting Australian trade, commerce and industry. The Board now consists of 11 members. These include the Prime Minister (President), the Minister for Trade and Customs (Vice-President), the Minister for Defence, the Comptroller-General of Customs, and representatives of trade and commerce science and industry. Realizing the usefullness of the Board in the past, the Government has also increased its functions the most important of which are as follows :—

(1) To investigate and report on all matters referred to it by the Federal Government.

(2) Generally to consider and advise the Government upon matters affecting the trade, commerce and industry of the Commonwealth.

(3) To act as clearing house for commercial intelligence to manufacturers, merchants and exporters, supplying to the commercial community continuous information with regard to specific openings for Australian trade in overseas markets. To collect this intelligence through various agencies in London, America and elsewhere.

(4) To consider and advise regarding the appointment of Trade Commissioners, and to define and control their operations.

(5) To advise as to the desirability of, and participation in exhibitions and industrial fairs, and to organize and control Australian representation thereat.

(6) Act as a Key Industries Committee for the purpos of investigating and making recommendations concerning those necessary basic industries which from a national point of view should be established and encouraged in Australia.

(7) Provide necessary facilities in the capital cities of the states whereby the commercial community could bring before the Board any important matters affecting trade, commerce and industry.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The Budget proposals of the Government of British Guiana to provide additional revenue in 1923 include a tax on commercial travellers visiting the colony for the purpose of soliciting orders, as will be seen from the following :—

(1) Every commercial traveller shall on or before the 31st day of January, 1923, register his name at the office of the Chief Commissary and shall take out a license and shall pay for the same the sum of £4 provided that any commercial traveller who shall commence business in the colony at any time between the 31st day of January 1923, and the 31st day of December, 1923 shall within seven days of commencing business register his name as aforesaid and shall take out a license and pay the duty aforesaid.

In this section the expression "commercial traveller" means any person who, whether for himself or on behalf of any other person, solicits orders for goods or effects sales from samples; provided that the expression shall not include any person who is in the regular employment of and solicits orders or effects sales for a person who has taken out a license under section 15 or 17 of the ordinance.

A CANADIAN'S VIEW.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Calcutta writing in the "Commercial Intelligence Journal" of Canada on the financial and political situation in India writes :—

"Many of the Provincial Governments contemplate extensive expenditures on industrial and public improvements to this contemplated capital expenditure will be on productive enterprises most urgently required, which will increase not only India's productive capacity but also her purchasing power. The Provincial Governments are now beginning to realise they must go to London to raise these loans, and that the money will not be forthcoming unless London is satisfied that the provinces have achieved a measure of financial and political stability. There is therefore in evidence among the leading spirits in the Indian community a growing realization of the value of British connection to the welfare of India. The Non-Cooperative movement has become more and more discredited until very little is now heard of it, and "Gandhi caps" are now rarely seen in districts where they had been very numerous until a few months ago. India seems to have reacted from her recent wave of political unrest, and the spirit of 1923 appears to be one of cooperation in making the present form of self-government a success and in raising the country's level financially, industrially and socially."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.867 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	68.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.569
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8
Maximum temperature of Air	94.4 "
Minimum temperature of Air	77.6 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	N, ENE, NW, WNW, NNW
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	104 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft in.
F	14	m 21 32	26 11	14	m14 45	18 1
		14 28	26 0		20 21	17 6
T	15	m 10 18	27 7	15	m 8 53	16 6
		22 48	27 6		21 13	19 6
W	16	3 23	24 11	16	m 9 34	16 11
		16 26	26 7		17 48	12 6
Th	17	n 12 14	27 0	17	m 5 24	17 6
		23 48	27 10		17 18	17 2
S	18	m 11 46	27 2	18	m 5 51	17 2
		—	—		17 48	17 0
M	19	n 0 13	27 1	19	m 6 16	16 10
		12 32	27 2		18 18	17 8
T	20	n 0 38	27 6	20	m 6 46	15 10
		13 3	27 1		18 48	16 1

Miss Jane Adams, one of the leading social workers of America and author of several books on social problems has arrived in Madras from Rangoon on March 13th.

The Jute Spinners Manufacturers' Association have fixed the 22nd instant for a lock-out.—Reuter.

HOW DISEASE STA

GUARD YOUR SKIN AGAINST FIERY ECZEMA, ITCH, ULCERS, ETC.

In our climate, where the skin readily becomes harsh, dry and inflamed, it is serious to neglect your skin at any time. You will best keep your skin healthy and free from disfigurement if you promptly check the slightest soreness, roughness by gentle anointings with Zam-Buk. The skin is very delicate, and its tiny pores or breathing holes are very apt to get stopped up with dust and impurities. Neglect often leads to painful and obstinate disease like eczema, Delhi sores, psoriasis, ulcers, etc.

Nothing else can soothe and purify your skin like Zam-Buk, for this precious balm contains only the rarest and choicest herbal extracts. Unlike common salves and ointments, Zam-Buk contains no repulsive animal fat or any poisonous mineral.

Zam-Buk, with its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties, kills off disease germs which, always present in the dusty atmosphere, are apt to settle on exposed and raw tissues and set up inflammation and blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk quickly renews tissues whether damaged by accident or destroyed by disease; it promotes rapid growth of healthy new skin—which keeps clear, and sound under the most trying climatic conditions.

Eczema, itch, tetter, psoriasis, ringworm, ulcers, boils, abscesses, piles, poisoned wounds, scalp diseases, etc., all yield rapidly to the soothing, far-reaching curative influence of Zam-Buk. It can always be depended upon as a soothing and swift healer for cuts, burns, scalds, bites, stings, etc. Of all chemists, bazaars and medicine vendors at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. Refuse Worthless Substitutes! Ask for and insist on getting ZAM-BUK.

"TWELVE O'CLOCK AND ALL'S WELL"

Thus cried out the village crier as he went about the town.

When you reach late hours of life, will you be able to cry out "ALL'S WELL" ?

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will guarantee safety and comfort for you in the late hours of your life.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Head Office :—
Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

The Akbar Mfg. and Press Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Akbar Bldg., 203, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Ladies' public meeting re Gandhi Week Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

S. S. "Mantua" with mails of March 1st expected to arrive at 8 a.m.

Mass meeting of railway employees Workmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, (G.I.P.Ry.) Parel, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public meeting re Gandhi Week, Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NAYAK—Dr. S. B. Nayak, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics at Grant Medical College, died on Wednesday night. His funeral will take place to-day (Thursday) the 15th, at 9 p.m. at his bungalow at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

TO DAY'S MEETINGS.

DIVINE SERVICE.

In connection with the 56th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mrs. Ramabai Ranade will conduct Divine Service to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. All ladies are cordially invited.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 56th anniversary of the above Samaj Dr. N. Macnicol will deliver a lecture on "Two Modern Scottish Saints" at 6-30 p.m. at the same place.

S. S. LEAGUE PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League "Bhajan" will take place in the Hall of the Settlement to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. S.T. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will open the Bhajan with a religious discourse.

All are cordially requested to attend.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the residents of this ward will be held in the compound of the Krishna Building Nos. 1 & 2 to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. when Messrs Velji L. Nappoo, Banerjee, Shivam, Jhinabhai P. Joshi and others will speak on "Duty before us".

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., on "A Visit to Japan". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend,

SALSETTE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the General Board of the Salsette Taluka Congsess Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the house of the President Mr. B. A. Padhye to consider the steps to be taken to arrange a meeting to celebrate the Gandhi Day on he 18th of March and to consider such other questions as will be brought forward by the President and other members.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF RY. EMPLOYEES.

Under the auspices of the G.I.P. Ry. Staff Union, Central Labour Board, G.I.P. Workshop Union and the Amalgamated Society of Ry. Servants, of India and Burma, Ltd., a mass meeting of Railway employees is convened to-morrow (Friday,) at the Workmen's Institute, Damodar Hall, Elphinstone Road, G.I.P., Parel at 6 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the present retrenchments on the G.I.P. and endeavouring, if possible, to present workable suggestions that will assist the Administration to economise, without any further reductions in their subordinate employees.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the above Committee to celebrate the Ghandhi Week will be held on the open ground of the Southern Star Sports Club at Jehangir Merwanji Street, Soparibag Road, Parel near the Chamarbar Post Office on Saturday the 17th Inst. at 6 p.m. when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle, Messrs. Khadilker, Jamnadas Mehta, Bharucha, Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, Govindji Vasanji, Dr. Savarker, Maisri and others will speak on the "Duty before us."

All ladies and gentlemen of all castes and creeds are cordially invited.

BANDRA RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bandra Satepayers' Association will be held on Sunday the 18th inst at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Hall Bandra, when ratepayers are earnestly requested to atend.

SWADHYAYASHRAM, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Ashram, Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar, M.A., will deliver a Pravachan on "Advantages of a Married Life" on 18th inst. (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. S.T. in the Hall of Swadhyayashram, Dadar.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S INCARCERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a mass meeting of all the residents of the Suburban District will be held on Saturday, the 17th instant at 6 p.m. in the compound of the New Rangari Chawl, Khar Road, Bandra.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, Maulana A. M. Khwaja, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta and others will address the meeting.

All the residents of the District and the untouchables are earnestly requested to attend the meeting and show their respect to Mahatma Gandhi.

Separate seats will be reserved for ladies.

Gandhi Caps and Khaddar will be distributed to the untouchables.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Two blotting pads (1923) from the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.

C. K. P. SAMAJ, PAREL.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, a "First-Aid Class" will be started from Sunday next (the 18th inst.) and is open for all. The class will meet every Sunday at 2-30 p.m. in the Hall of the G. E. Society's Parel High School, and will be conducted by Dr. S. W. Patil L.M. & S.

All those wishing to attend should send in their names to the Secretary of the Samaj.

GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

In the General Meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association held on the 9th instant following the Resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee it was unanimously resolved to keep the Market closed on Sunday the 18th instant.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A press communique issued by the Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay dated 14th March says:—

The Secretary of State for India has announced that there will be no sale of Council Bills during next week.

THE FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of February 1923, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,244, of which 3,370 were males 3,578 were females, and 1,296 children. Amongst them new admissions were 672. Average daily attendance, was 274.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE. COMMITTEE.

Those who are willing to co-operate in working out the Gaya programme in Girgaum Ward during Gandhi Week are requested to attend the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee between 2 to 8 p.m. on week days, excepting Wednesday.

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Jt. Secretary of the above Committee writes:—

"Volunteers for Civil Disobedience are enrolled from 7-0 to 9-0 Congress Committee, (Top floor, Chapra Bldg., Opp. Hasauli Tank Lady Jamsetji Road,) Dadar. The Gandhi incarceration Week is sacred to All-India and the enrolment as Volunteers during that period has a significance all its own. We shall enjoy Swaraj only to the extent we are fit for it and we shall win Swaraj only to the extent we make sacrifices for it. Let those who feel strongly in the matter make no more delay but enroll themselves before the 18th March is out."

MAHATMA EDUCATION AND BOARDING INSTITUTE.

On 18th March, 1923, (the memorable Gandhi Day) Mr. D. D. Gholup, M.L.C., starts the above institute at Satara, with a view to offer free education and boarding to the boys of all untouchable classes. The opening ceremony take place on the 18-3-23 at 5 p.m. at Satara under the presidentship of the well-known Parsi Nationalist, Mr. B. F. Bharucha. All interested in the uplift and regeneration of the downtrodden untouchable classes are earnestly requested to show their concrete sympathy by their presence and donations.

ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYAT-I-ISLAM.

DELEGATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. Afzalali Husnie and Choudhary Fateh Mohamed Khan M.A., members of the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, have come to Bombay, to collect subscriptions for the various institutions conducted by the Anjuman, such as the Islamiyeh College three High Schools, free primary education schools and big orphanages for boys and girls. As many as ninety such institutions are run by the Anjuman. The delegation are the guests of Mr. S. Mohameddin of S. Meherbakhsh Haji Kadarbakhsh at Mahim.

ON EVE OF RETIREMENT.

DINNER TO SIR IBRAHIM.

On Wednesday evening Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, a member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor, was the guest of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council at a dinner, given in his honour on the eve of his retirement, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandaverker presiding.

After the dinner, the loyal toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor was cordially responded to. The President then proposing the toast of the guest of the evening said Sir Ibrahim was a striking personality who has contributed a great deal by his public service to the history of modern India. His independence of character his courage of conviction, his clarity of thought, his formidable power of debating, and his winsome ways had won the hearts and minds of his anatagonists. It was said some twenty or thirty years ago that politics was a preserve of lawyers only. Lord Beaconsfield in England had contradicted that opinion long ago and in India there were two men, the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and the guest of the evening, Hon Sir Ibrahim who had proved that businessmen were more qualified to occupy the positions of public life in India than lawyers, politicians or doctors. By the retirement of Sir Ibrahim they would miss wisdom and guidance, of one who was an outstanding personality as a debater, orator and leader of the House.

Mr. Mead, on behalf of the official members, paid a tribute to Sir Ibrahim.

SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in replying to the toast briefly sketched his public career from 1889 when he first joined the Bombay Legislative Council with the late Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir N. G. Chandavarker as his colleagues. He dwelt at length on his agitation in the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust where he always had as a rule minority till he was called by Lord Willingdon to join his Government. At the time he joined the Legislative Council they were agitating for elective majority. Now that under the Reforms they had got it, he urged the councillors to value its importance He contradicted the complaint that prevailed that the Government was not amenable to public opinion. Technically it may be true that Government may not be responsible to the Legislature, but they were perfectly responsible to public opinion. To the officials and non-officials of the Council the administration of the Province was now vested, and there was nothing that the collective vote of the Legislative Council could not achieve. He therefore urged them to be united and to cooperate in the lest interest of the Province.

Mr. J. B. Petit then proposed the toast of the Chairman which was enthusiastically responded to.

SWARAJ AND RELIEF FUNDS.

We have received the following amounts to the credit of the Tilak Swaraj and Bengal Relief Funds:—

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

K. B. Rele, Rs. 251.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

Yusufally Alibhoy Rs. 5-8-0.

D. Dinshaw and Sons, Mhow, Rs. 25.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

SUCCESSFUL PURDAH DAY.

Persons who have worked as salesmen are required by the Khadi Exhibition as volunteers in order to help the organizers in demonstrating and discussing the exhibits with merchants.

The Exhibition will be closed on the 18th on account of the All-India *hartal*.

Persons working in banks, customs, Port Trust, docks, railways and godowns are invited to visit the Exhibition.

50 or 60 volunteers are urgently required for helping the organizers of the Exhibition in their work from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The spinning and carding competition is fixed on the 23rd March, 1923. Candidates should apply early. The competition is open to children as well as adults of both sexes. The following prizes will be given away:—

Children—Rs. 20—10—5.

Men—Rs. 100—50—30.

Women—Rs. 125—100—50.

SUCCESS OF LADIES' DAY.

Yesterday was a special day reserved for Purdahnashin ladies to give them a chance of seeling the Exhibition. It was marvellous to see what a splendid response was made. The veiled Mahommedan ladies—Khoja, Memon, Borah and others, the heavily-clothed Marwadan, ladies representing the Purdah-keeping portions of Kathiawar and other Indian States chaperoned by their freer sisters of Gujarat, the Deccan and Madras flocked in a variegated beautiful colored crowd to the Exhibition premises. It had been arranged before hand to hand over the Exhibition entirely to ladies from 1 to 4 p.m. The volunteers, stallkeepers, ticket-checkers were all ladies belonging to various ladies' institutions of the city. Considerable interest was shown by the visitors in the demonstrations of our finest art industries and the magic Andhra thread was evidently a source of pride to them. The next ladies' day though not specially a Purdha day is fixed again to morrow, and it is expected that it will draw again a very large number.

AN APPEAL TO PARSIS.

Mr. Naoroji H. Belgaumwalla, Secretary. All-India Khadi Exhibition begs to invite the attention of the Parsi community to the Khaddar Exhibition being held at the Asoka Building, Princess Street on all the floors from the 2nd to the 5th. The Parsis have always been in forefront of the Swadeshi movement and have never remained in the background where Swadeshi has been combined with beauty. A visit to the Exhibition will satisfy both the love for beauty and swadeshi. The Nander cloth Assam silk saris' Andhra fine stuff are so nice and delicate as to suit the most fastidious Parsi taste. A connoisseur like Dr. Tagore was highly delighted with them and the magnificent Persian design of Masulipatam print. In order to assure the public that such miracles are being really worked by Indian hand-spinning and hand-weaving, demonstration-parties have been brought over from all the places mentioned above at great expense and it is a delight of one's life to see the Andhra thread being spun out like a breath of wind, almost invisible to the naked eye. The Assam silk industry will particularly attract the Parsis. The fees are only 4 As. a ticket. The Exhibition will be open on Saturday (the 17th instant) from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. which will suit the Parsis most. It is expected that his Parsi brothers and sisters will not fail to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

10 LAKHS GRANTED FOR OFFICERS' BUNGALOWS.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Wednesday the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandaverker,, presiding.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence (Finance Member) moved for a total demand of Rs. 1,09,02,000 under the head of capital outlay for civil works,, P.W.D. and for a lump allotment of Rs. ten lakhs for officers bungalows.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District,) moved omission of the whole demand. He objected to the demand of Rs. ten lakhs for the purpose of providing bungalows to the Government officers as no details had been placed before the Council.

Mr. E. M. Proes (Secretary to Government, P.W.D.) said the whole question was properly gone into by the Housing Committee.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Mill Owner's Association) in opposing the proposition said the officers in this country were accustomed to a standard of living far in excess of their requirement. He could not understand why high officials in this country should have big bungalows with spacious compounds while officers in the same position in England were lodged in flats. He thought it was up to the Government to impress upon their officers to cut their coats according to the cloth." In absence of any details from the Government in regard to the demand he asked the house not to sanction the grant.

Mr. G. A. Thomas (Secretary to Government Revenue Department) in pointing out the urgency of the proposition said in Thana District want of housing accommodation for officers was greatly felt.

Mr. Lawrence (Finance Member) said the underlying principle for providing accommodation to Government officers was that they should not be put in a position of being influenced in their decision by their relations with their landlords. There were 1000 officers of the provincial service and 100 officers of the All India Service majority of whom were already housed. The demand was in no way extravagant.

Mr. Chitale's motion was lost by a large majority only 17 voting for it and 43 against it.

Some other demands were agreed to without discussion and the Council adjourned till Thursday at 2 p.m.

TRAMWAY CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

MR. JINNAH'S FINAL ADDRESS.

Before Justice Mulla.

Kharshed F. Nariman.

vs.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The further hearing of the above suit was proceeded with on Wednesday morning. There were the same appearances of counsel as before.

Sir Thomas:—I have got the pass book of Dr. Cursedji.

Mr. Jinnah:—I shall look at the pass book and if I am satisfied I shall not trouble Dr. Cursedji about it.

Mr. Jamshedji son of Dr. Cursedji, deposing said:—"In December 1922 I remember having filled in the transfer form and signing my name in the place of the transfere form. My father gave me this transfer form containing his signature and my mother's signature. He told me to sign it as a witnes and I understood him also to say that I was to sign as a transferee. He also requested me later on to get the signature of witnesses so I got my brother, Bahman, to sign it. When I signed this, my father was not present. I do not claim those shares as a transferee. I am an LL.B. I knew I was signing as a transferee. I did so as I thought I was carrying out my father's instructions.

DR. CUURSET'S RE-EXAMINATION.

Dr. Cursedji was recalled, and, deposing, said:—"I wanted Rs. 400 from my son as I wanted the money to pay my Ayah as she wanted the money to pay her debts. It was in the month of September that I paid my ayah. Her own son was her creditor. I do not know his name. He was in Goa at the time. She sent the money to him with some acquaintance who was going to Goa. Nickel Dias is the name of my Ayah, she is with me. Her pay is Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 for extras. Looking at my pass book I find that throughout September my balance at the bank on the 14th September was Rs. 260 only. I paid my Ayah Rs. 400 in the beginning of September. I cannot say whether that was in the beginning of September. I borrowed that sum of Rs. 400 to pay for purchases I made—to pay my bills and for household purpose. I cannot say which bills I paid then. I never borrowed money from my son before, for household purpose. I had to pay my petrol bill, my Chauffeur, my house rent, my hotel bill etc., amounting to Rs. 1,000, and, therefore, I had to borrow Rs. 150 from my son in January 1923. I had no idea of the payments I would have to make, and I did not know I would need Rs. 150. I guessed from my past experience. On an average I have to spend Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per month for my house-hold expenses. On the 15th January, I had Rs. 403 due to me in the Bank. I was not pressed for payment by anybody. There was no special reason. On that day I had in the Bank Rs. 403 and I could have drawn cheques for that sum. The Ayah has not returned Rs. 400 or any part of it yet.

Dr. Cursetji was re-examined.

Sir Thomas:—Doctor, you were struggling to say something about the Ayah. What is it?

W.:—I paid her Rs. 100 first and then Rs. 400. She had a dispute about a small house at Goa. She has a step son besides her own son.

Sir Thomas:—I shall now deal with the facts.

P. C.:—Why did you not deal with them in the opening?

Sir Thomas:—I mentioned it. I did not elaborate it as your Lordship would have gone into the facts.

Sir Thomas during the course of his arguments said:—"I invite your Lordship's attention to the printed minutes of the meeting of the 19th of February 1923. The 1st point is the negativing of a resolution to adjourn. Such a resolution is not *ultra vires* nor illegal, and it is not suggested that it was fraudulent. Plaint is not based on fraud. The draftsman of the plaint submits fraud in para 6. No relief is sought on the ground of fraud Let us assume that the motion was not properly rejected, as some people who voted for the rejection were disqualified. That makes no difference. It is the Corporation and the Corporation alone that can complain, and it has not done so. Sec. 517 (j) of the Municipal Act recognises that the Corporation can file a suit. The authorities in this point are conclusive. (1902 App. cases 93; Halsbury Vol. VIII). The only case in which a minority can sne is when the Act complained of is *ultra vires* or illigal. That is not alleged in this suit. Let us now go to 1 Ch. D. curiously enough that was also a fight on a question of an adjournment. The Court held that the principle that in disputes among shareholders of a joint stock Co. the Court should not interfere unless the act or acts complained of be *ultra vires*, illegal or fraudulent and one shareholder or half a dozen shareholders cannot maintain an action in law. The Master of Rolls pointed out "I have the wrong plaintiff before me—the plaintiff should be the Co." In this suit there is no application to amnend.

Mr. Jinnah:—I have had no opportunity. This was not raised or discussed.

P. C.:—It need not be discussed now. If I decide in your favour your application will not be necessary. This is not a case of non-joinder of parties. but of the suit being brought by the wrong plaintiff with regard to Chotani, the situation is that he sold out whatever the broker may have done. Chhotani had nothing to do with the 2 shares or dividends So Chotani is in order. Mahomedbhai of course goes out. With regard to Sir Temulji, he transferred the shares to his co-truestees The title to the shares is not in him The section contemplates a pecuniary interest or a pecuniary advantage. There was no duty on Sir Temulji to exercise franchise in any particular manner. Therefore he had no interest.

P.C.—In view of (1902) 2 K.B.D. can it be said in Sir Temulji's case that the interest which the father had with regard to his son's interest, is not his own interest. With regard to Dr. Cursedji. if he was dishonest he would have now put up the story of a transfer to Jamshed only, but he is honest and therefore goes into the real facts of the mistake about Jamshed. Mr. Jinnah charged him with deliberate purjury. He gave his evidence in straight forward way. He borrowed Rs. 400 to pay to his Ayah. It is a very common thing in this country for people to lend money to their servants. It may be the servant might give a false excuse.

P.C.—Is that your experience.

Sir Thomas:—Yes, my Lord. If a master has got a good servant, he likes to keep him even if he is out of pocket for it. I therefore ask your Lordship to believe that Dr. Cursedji told the truth. As a matter of fact what the son paid was the value of the shares. Dr. Master refused to disclose his income. You cannot tell on his evidence whether he could give Rs. 10,000 as a gift but on the other hand a man is always unwilling to disclose the extent of his assets or income, one of the reasons being the rising income tax of one anna. You have got this that the transfer did take place and besides the property remains in the family. It is not unusal for a Parsi to make a gift to his wife. This is quite different from Mr. Hansraj's case when the transfer or share certificates are not produced.

EDITORS AND FREE PASSES.

Now I come to Marzban. The Tramway Co. was anxious that newspaper Editors should travel on the Company's lines and see for themselves how they worked—a very wise thing to do. Secondly, it was to get friends in the press so that, if he is a fair man he may not print a lot of correspondence.

P. C.:—The idea is to smother criticism.

Sir Thomas:—No my Lord. The Press is the most important judge and that judgment is widely published. Therefore, the Press must be given an opportunity to see things practically for itself to ascertain the truth.

P.C.—Were the Editors to use the passes to ascertain the truth only when there was a complaint or to give him the right to travel regularly.

Sir Thomas:—It was to induce them to travel regularly and to induce them to take an interest in the working of the trams.

P. J. Marzban has no interest in the "Jame". This year at his request, the name on the pass is changed. The pass has not been used this year. He might use it if he liked, with his father's permission.

P.C.—It is a pecuniary interest.

Sir Thomas:—No.

Court:—Is it not enough to create a conflict between duty and interest.

Sir Thomas:—Not a bit of it. By increasing the fares his interest would not be served.

P. C.:—Suppose the amendment was carried. What is the substantial result of an amendment for an adjournment only?

Sir Thomas:—From the very fact of re-using to adjourn, we cannot say whether the Corporation would or would not accept the report of the Tramway Committee. The authorities say that a member cannot sue unless there is something illegal or fraudulent.

P. C.:—Supposing I dismiss this suit on this technical point, the judgment would not be *res-judicata*.

Sir Thomas:—It would not be. The declaration in the second issue is unnecessary.

P. C.:—No, I am going to give my judgment even if the suit does not lie. Of course if the suit does lie there is no difficultey.

Sir Thomas:—Under Sec. 53, it is alright. The resolution was not properly carried as a matter of fact as nothing has been determined there has been no conflict between duty and interest at all.

P. C.:—If I dismiss the suit and find in favour of plaintiff on the other two issues would that be operative *res judicata*?

Sir Thomas:—I want to draw your Lordship's attention to section 517—(2).

P. C.:—I have seen somewhere that if it is an urgent matter the suit may be filed in the name of the Corporation and then the plaint might be amended.

Sir Thomas:—It is quite clear that the Corporation might sue, and it would ordinarily sue in pursuance of a resolution.

P. C.:—Against whom would the Corporation sue?

Sir Thomas:—Against the members against whom there was a grievance.

P. C.:—There is a reasonable expectation of the pass being renewed to Mr. Murzban.

Sir Thomas:—It requires two to make a gift and the gift is not complete till Mr. Murzban uses it. With regard to the silver medallion the ground is very very slender indeed. With regard to Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla much has been said with regard to him. I have not called him because I thought he could not have said anything relevent to the issues your Lordship is trying. This was a vital matter with the Tramway Co.—to increase its fares. Because an official of the Tramway Co. says that you must not be a shareholder. I have to see how anyone can say that any improper influence was brought to bear upon the shareholders. It is the most obvious thing to do.

MR. JINNAH'S FINAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah in his final address said: The point of the suit being not maintainable is based on the ground that the plaintiff has no cause of action. If the suit is about the internal management of a company or a Corporation the suit must be filed in the name of the Company or the Corporation. But if the suit is about a matter which is illegal *ultra vires* or oppressive, any individual can bring a suit.

P. C.—Any individual?

Mr. Jinnah:—Yes. Any individual whose rights are infringed.

Mr. Jinnah cited 6 ch. D. p. 70.

What you have to consider is this—Did this matter relate to the internal management of the Corporation which could be set right by the majority at any time—or was it an illegal, oppressive action on the part of the Corporation

We challenge the proceedings of the 19th February on the ground that the chairman allowed the votes of certain members who were not legally entitled to vote This was an illegal action on the part of the chairman. He might have permitted any sepoy to vote. This is not merely an irregularity but an illegality.

P. C.—Then in this case you maintain that the resolution is illegal?

Mr. Jinnah—Absolutely, your Lordship can logically go to this extent that the decision was illegal. Under the rules framed under section 36, it is laid down that no motion shall be entertained about a question once disposed of until the lapse of 3 months.

P. C.—I examine this subject from a commonense point of view. Your contentions come to this: whatever be the nature of the resolution, if the declaration of the Chairman is improper, you are entitled to come to Court.

Mr. Jinnah cited (1896) 2ch. D. 1896 p. 268. "I say that this matter is not within the internal control of the Corporation. When you have to comply with a salutary requirement and you do not, the majority cannot rectify it. The Court must do it.

P. C. I think Mr. Jinnah, the case you have cited and on which you rely has been overruled.

Mr. Jinnah—I don't think the point to which I attach importance has been affected by it.

P. C.—In this case really the question resolves itself to the question of costs.

This is very unbecoming to fight about costs. Those who are in the management of the Corporation are fighting me.

Sir Thomas—I object to that most strongly. We have laid all our cards on the table. As soon as we learned about the case of Mr. Meyer Nissom I came and informed the Court immediately.

P. C.—I must say that the Corporation has conducted this case most fairly.

Mr. Jinnah.—On the question of non-Joinder the other side has not pleaded it. As the objection was not taken at the earliest possible opportunity it must be deemed to have been waived.

(Mr. Jinnah cited 27 Bom. 146.) Even if such an issue had been raised I submit that I could have had the plaint amended at any stage.

P. C.—What about notice to the other parties?

Mr. Jinnah.—One day's notice through the papers would suffice.

P. C.—Is one day enough.

Mr. Jinnah.—Quite, every Corporator knows what is going on. You can almost take judicial notice of it.

(Mr. Jinnah cited 21 Bom. 784 (1876) 2ch. Div. p. 109.)

With regard to Sir Thomas arguments about section 36 of the Act, there is no analogy with the English Act. So far as Murzban is concerned, I submit that he had material interest in the Company.

Mr. Jinnah had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

A very interestin Army and Navy Boxing Tournament was staged yesterday night at the Empire Theatre. In anticipation of an excellent display of sound boxing a large gathering had turned up to witness the nights. The programme consisted of seven events, but the paucity in the number of events was more than made up by some of the excellent fighting bouts that eventuated. The star turn of the night was the fight between Milton Kubes the champion of India and Pte Harry Lester, the challenger and runner up in the Marine Championship of 1920. Besides these bouts of the old stagers who have familiarised themselves to the sporting public of Bombay were there. Ralph Martin and Tel Reeves and Rustom Oomrigon and Anklesaria from among Parsi exponents of the noble art.

Kubes was able to successfully defend his title as Lester retired in the 6th round after having put a game fight. Milton gave a splendid exhibition of aggressive boxing—dealing out terrible right and left cuts on his adversary at the same taking care to put up a very good defence. In the 3rd round Lester showed to advantage and for a time inflicted sound punishment on Kubes. But this advantage was only temporary and Kubes recovering in wonderful fashion forced the pace and ultimately extorted an admission of defeat from Lester, the challenger Kubes success was greeted with loud applause by the spectators.

The next best contest was the fight between Pte Doherty and Seaman Bartlett. Game fighters both—they never shirked the issue and did no preliminary side-stepping. Right from the first round things went humming and they were both at it hummer and songs. Dogherty gave back as good as he received, but Bartlett was more scientific in his methods and won a victory on points—but on a very narrow margin.

Tel Reeves versus Anklesaria was productive of a great number of thrills. Anklesaria shaped out well in the beginning and in the first two rounds gave a good account of himself. Reeves proved himself a stayer and as the fight wore on steadily on the upper hand. But the fight had not to go its full length as Anklesaria was disqualified after being warned no less than five times for holding his opponent. Anklesaria would do well to overcome this habit.

The other fights can be dismissed with brief notices. Martin was from Warre on points as also Worthington from Oomrigar stoker Mills retired in the 5th round in his encounter with Hesketh.

RESULTS.

The following were the results of the several contests.

(1) Ralph Martin (Bombay) beat Lance Cpl. Warre on points in a 4 round contest.

2. Able Seaman Worthington (H.M.S. Southampton) beat Oomrigar (Parsi Pioniers) on points in a 6 round contest.

3. Pte Douglas (Innis Killing Fus) beat Stoker Dorey (H.M.S. Crocus) on points in a 4 round contest.

4. Tel Hesketh (H.M.S.) Crocus) beat Stoker Mills (H.M.S.) Cyclamen.) Mills retired in the 5th round.

(5) Seaman Bartlett (H.M.S. Crocus) beat Pte Dogherty (Innis Killing Fus) on points in a 6 round contest.

6. Tel Reeves (H.M.S. Birmingham) beat P. Anklesaria (Parsee League) Anklesaria was disqualified in the 5th round for hitting.

7. Milton Kubes (Bombay Champion of India) beat Pte Hary Lester (H.M.S. Birmingham—Challenger) Pte Lester retired in the 6th round.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE FIGHTS

E. C. Boyle B. V. C. R. N. distributed cups and trophies to the various winners and runners-up.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 15, 1923.

'THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM."

Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, referring to a short report of our address to Muslim students on "The Spirit of Islam," which appeared in Monday's issue of "The Chronicle," writes:—

"Among other things you are reported to have said "Obedience to the law of Allah was the way of paradise, and disobedience was the way of fire, in this world. We need not think about the other (world). That was not our business." This is evidently an incorrect report, but it is likely to create a very wrong impression in the minds of those who are not well acquainted with the Holy Koran.

No doubt what you probably intended to say was that we should confine our attention to serve God, to serve mankind, and to do good works, and God Almighty would take care of our future life and happiness in the life after death. But the fact remains that the words as reported do not convey that impression, but rather that the Holy Koran does not lay much emphasis on the life after death, whereas the truth is that this after-life is the central fact of Islam, in comparison with which this mundane life is next to nothing.

No doubt our spiritual life begins here and now and we must make grand preparations in this very life to attain happiness, a permanent happiness in the life to come and that is the reason why this frail world is so full of misery, injustice and zoolam, because it is a life of trial only, where all these things must necessarily exist. But after all our real purpose is the next life and not this one."

What we actually said was (we give the full context):—

"Other religions seem to place the kingdom of God a long way off, as a distant goal to be attained through a long series of mortifications, penances, observances. Islam declares that the kingdom of God is here and now; our observances are acknowledgments of its actuality. The other life referred to in the Coran-esh-Sharif begins here. The choice of the two lives is offered to us here. We believe in life after death, but that is Allah's mercy; it is no concern of ours. Allah is the Lord of the Heavens and the Earth; He is the King of this world just as much as of the next, and our business, being in this world, is to serve Him in this world. In what capacity? The Holy Coran tells us that man has been put into the world as Allah's Khalifa (Viceroy.)

"'When your Lord said unto the angels verily I am placing in the earth a viceroy, they said: Wilt Thou place in it one who will do evil in it and shed blood, while we hymn Thy praise and sanctify Thee? He said: I know that which ye know not.'

Therefore man is a rebel when he forgets the kingship of Allah and he is punished by God's law of consequences:

"Verily man is rebellious
When he fancies himself independent
Surely to your Lord is the return."

He has been given charge of the earth and all its resources and the animals and plants therein, and he has been given charge, within defined limits, also of his fellow-man. It is his duty to develop this vast province remembering the universal sovereignty of Allah, Whose law makes no distinction between one nation and another, between one man or woman and another, whose providence and mercy is for all alike. The way of obedience to God's will in this respect is the way of paradise, and the way of rebellion is the way of fire, here in this world; you need not look beyond it. The Holy Coran deals with facts, not imaginings. In it is revealed the 'natural law in the spiritual world.' Just as it shows the laws which govern natural light and darkness, life and death, to be divine, so it shows the laws which govern spiritual light and darkness, life and death, to be natural: There is but one Supernatural, that is God."

In saying that the future life is Allah's mercy, no concern of ours, we were thinking of the Holy Prophet's answer to some of his companions who asked if man could earn the right to enter Paradise. He answered that the entrance could be obtained only by Allah's mercy. When they asked if he himself could be sure of entering the happy state hereafter, he replied: "Only by Allah's mercy." The text which we quoted concerning the creation of man and his position as God's viceroy, on the other hand, shows the immense importance of man's collective efforts in this world. We venture to differ from our correspondent when he writes "the truth is that this after-life is the central fact of Islam, in comparison with which this mundane life is next to nothing." We should say that the Holy Coran shows this life as a part of the eternal life, and only declares the illusion of this life, which is transient, to be "next to nothing" while the inwardness of life part of the eternal, that it shows the immense spiritual importance of man's collective efforts, and points the way for man's ultimate success, as Allah's viceroy in this world. This world is "a life of trial" truly, of trial not only for the individual but for mankind as a whole, and not of hopeless trial either, for eventual success is promised if we follow Allah's guidance. Other Scriptures treat of salvation for the individual: this Scripture shows the way of salvation not only for the individual but also for mankind as a whole. "Allah did not create the Heavens and the Earth in jest," we read; and, again, these words full of tremendous meaning: "Ye shall not be judged save as a single soul."

DEFYING PUBLIC OPINION.

The expected has happened and it remains for the unexpected to follow. His Majesty's Government have defied public opinion in India by appointing a Royal Commission on the Services. The reference to the Services Commission has been announced; and it remains to be seen how the outcry which was responsible for this Commission is going to be gratified by its investigations. The preamble of the reference holds up in the first place the consideration of "the necessity for maintaining the standard of the administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India." But there seems to be a strange oversight—or was it deliberate disregard?—in this instance of the facts. If it is the *settled* policy of British Parliament of really making India a self-governing Dominion in every sense of the term—granting for the moment that India concedes the claim of Britain to judge of her fitness for Swaraj—and if in virtue of that policy responsibilities will have to be gradually shifted from the British Crown to the Indian people by periodical revision of the constitution as provided for in the Act of 1919, why is such a disproportionate and unjustifiable importance attached to the present responsibilities of the Crown? The reference, indeed, paraphrases the declaration of August 1917 by describing that policy as one of "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration;" and, by implication at least, confounds the question of principle with that merely of personalities. The spirit of self-government in general policy must be independent of the pigment in administrative personnel. The responsibilities of the Crown for maintaining a standard of administrative efficiency in India are admittedly temporary. If, however, to attain that standard—and assuming that it has not existed hitherto when the British bureaucracy in India has been enjoying a monopoly in the superior services,—recommendations are made greatly to improve the prospects of these services, and, incidentally, the financial responsibilities of India in connection thereof, those commitments would be practically perpetual. We would not speak of such a bagatelle as the inability of India to support for ever a top-heavy administration. We would not urge the trifle about such commitments increasing the drain from India and thereby depriving Indian industry and commerce of their very life-breath. We would not even mention the findings of the Inchcape Committee which has in more than one place described the existing system of administrative expenditure as simply insupportable. The entire conception of the governance of India revealed by the references is false. The underlying assumption of all the three specific references is the *permanent* maintenance of a British army of occupation in the Civil administration of India in a specially fortified and entrenched position. There is no justification for such an assumption and arrangement. The grant of any special privileges to the European servants of the State in India to-day and the distinguishing in a deregatory manner between the superior and the inferior services would be a mistake of the first magnitude. But the reactionary forces have now a dominant influence in the counsels of the British Government. And their persistence in the appointment of the Commission to strengthen the Steel-frame and perpetuate "the hold of the Empire" on India is not surprising. The relevant questions is: What are our co-operating friends going to do to meet this latest snub to them? Are they going to pocket this affront to them as meekly as they have pocketed other insults previously? Or are they going to act upto their threats of Non-Cooperation with the Commission by withholding sanction of the grant for its expenses and by boycotting it altogether?

INDIAN ARMY EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Truth" (London) publishes from a correspondent, "lately arrived from India, who claims personal knowledge of the facts," a communication which throws a flood of light on Army extravagance in India and explains, however partially, why the military budget of India is so bloated as it is to-day. Here is what he says about "that extravagant mechanical transport venture known as the Base M. T. Workshops, Chaklala, near Rawalpindi":—

"This establishment was erected during 1919-21 at a cost of nearly 30 lakhs (£200,000) and, although ill-designed, was fitted with expensive and elaborate machinery, some of which, up to the middle of last year, had never been used.

Despite high rate of wages and other concessions, efficient native technical personnel was not forthcoming in the numbers required, so it was decided to import civilian artificers from England. About 300 sailed before any details for their accommodation in Chaklala had been arranged. Consequently another Rs. 40,000 was spent on the erection of a camp for them. On arrival these artificers complained of their accommodation on the boat, and in consequence they were compensated with grants amounting to about Rs. 35,000.

Within a year about 200 of these workmen had returned to England. Shortly after arrival they had struck work for various reasons, and at a conference at which Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief, was present, concessions were made which involved heavy additional expenditure. The wage bill alone during 1922 approached one and a half lakhs (£10,000) a month, and the output of vehicles never at any time justified this amount, or the initial cost of the building and machinery. It appears that the approximate cost of overhauling any vehicle in the Base M. T. Workshops was Rs. 5,000 per vehicle.

In despite of this heavy wage bill, it was necessary in 1922 to put Government mechanical transport work out to contract with native civilian firms."

Is it any wonder that a Department run on such irresponsible lines should lead the country to the verge of bankruptcy and disaster? Yet we are being assured from the highest quarters downwards that the Military Department is a model of efficiency and that economy is its watchword!

Notes of the Day

Wanted Volunteers.

The organisers of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, now being held at the Asoka Stores, have issued an urgent appeal for volunteers, especially volunteer salesmen, as they are encountering difficulties for lack of such help. There are hundreds—nay thousands—of young men who are employed in the various cloth and other bazars and who have always been enthusiastic in patriotic service of all kinds. It should not be difficult for a few dozen of these young men and other patriotic youths to offer their services for the next few days to the organisers of the Exhibition with a view to make the Exhibition a thorough success from start to finish. We hope the appeal of the Exhibition authorities will be responded to promptly.

Menace to Empire.

The "Daily News" hits the nail on the head when it asks if India's membership of the British Empire is to be less efficacious in maintaining the status of Indians in a British Colony like Kenya than her independent membership of the League of Nations. The treatment which India's nationals habitually receive in the Empire has brought home to them the bitter truth that their membership of the Empire is not a distinct advantage to them as is being represented to them, but that, in reality, it signifies a badge of perpetual helotry. The position of Indians is not unlike that of the "untouchables" of Hindu society. They remain "untouchables" and subject to all sorts of social disabilities so long as they remain within the fold of Hinduism, but the moment they abjure Hinduism and embrace Christianity or Islam, their disabilities, including "untouchability", disappear as if by magic. What wonder then that these "untouchables" should come to regard membership of Hindu Society as a badge of their degradation! In a similar way, if the Empire cannot tolerate any Indians except as virtual helots of the White races, are Indians to be blamed for regarding their connection with the Empire more as an evil than a blessing? Just as it is for the Hindu society to determine whether it will retain the "depressed" classes in its fold by treating the latter more humanely and justly, it is for British statesmen and the British public to determine whether they will retain India within the fold of the Empire by juster and more considerate treatment of her nationals. The present policy of racial antagonism and self-aggrandisement which the Colonials are pursuing, can only lead to the disruption of the Empire. Is there sufficient statesmanship left in Great Britain to prevent the disaster?

Discontented "Servicewallahs."

The "Yorkshire Post," which, as is generally known, takes a certain amount of interest in Indian affairs, has some wholesome advice to offer to the discontented "servicewallahs." The journal asks the Europeans serving in India frankly to recognise that they cannot, now that a beginning in responsible Government has been made in India, continue to maintain the same "position of privilege and prestige" which in times gone by was held by British officers in India. The "Post" also deprecates the tendency to exaggerate the "difficulties" of the Imperial Services under the Reforms. Some of these "difficulties" appear to the "Post" to be simply the result of "administrative incompetence" and the "creakings of the bureaucratic machine". Those who complain of the inadequacy of their emoluments are reminded that on the whole the financial prospects of the Indian Services compare well with the prospects of the same class of men in England. Indian Civil Servants who complain of the difficulty of making both ends meet, are advised by the journal to economise "by spending their leave more frequently in India instead of rushing home to England." Such a course will be not only economical but also beneficial in other respects, in that the resulting longer contact with India will bring in wider experience of things Indian and a better understanding of Indian problems. The present "bird of passage" life which most Civilians lead, is beneficial neither to themselves nor to India.

Hospital Accommodation in Bombay.

At the Corporation dinner on Monday Sir George Lloyd paid a deservedly high tribute to the Municipality, but it is necessary to point out that the present Corporation, except for a few members, has no claim whatsoever to any credit in connection with municipal administration and that, on the other hand, it has done its utmost to drag the reputation of the city in the dust. We need not, however, dwell on the record of a body whose sands are fast running out. In his address His Excellency referred to one important defect from which the city is suffering, namely, the extreme shortage of hospital accommodation. His Excellency drew attention to the fact that while in Calcutta, Madras and Lahore, the hospitals provide accommodation at the rate of 2½, 3 and 7 beds per thousand of the population respectively, the ratio in Bombay is only half a bed per 1000 of the population! Yet Bombay prides herself on being *Urbs prima in Indis* and a grateful son of Bengal like Acharya Ray sings the praises of "philanthropic Bombay." Is it not time that Bombay indulged in a little introspection and probed the truth about herself? That Bombay is "progressive" and that she is also "philanthropic" few will deny. But she must realise that all that glitters is not gold. Who is responsible for the disgraceful state of things about the hospitals in Bombay? Both the Government and the public. Both have failed to do their duty by the poor. The official plea of lack of funds for such a vital purpose as provision of adequate hospital accommodation is, Government must recognise, no excuse. Government must and can find the funds, if they are genuinely concerned about it. So also the public, including the Corporation, have not yet sufficiently realised the urgency of the problem of adequate hospital accommodation. It is to be hoped that the new Corporation when it comes into existence will seriously bestir itself to remove this blot on civic administration.

Development Chawls.

The elaborate defence of the Development Chawls by the Director of Development, the Member-in-Charge of the Department and finally by His Excellency the Governor, leaves the public still unconvinced of the merits with which they are credited. Sir George's description of these chawls as "clean and airy dwellings of the simplest and cheapest type possible in which plenty of light and air will be admitted, protection from sun and rain provided and privacy secured," will strike an unbiased observer as unconvincing. As His Excellency made a brief reference to Mr. Sherwood Eddy's criticism of these chawls, it would be pertinent to compare Sir George's description of them with that of Mr. Eddy. Mr. Eddy wrote in our morning contemporary three weeks ago:

"With great interest I visited the new "Model" Chawls for workmen, recently constructed. Viewed from a distance they appeared at first sight pleasing to the eye, but on closer examination they proved not only a disappointment but unscientific, uneconomic and inhuman. They are mere boxes for the herding of hands conceived as means of production; and if I may speak frankly, they are a disgrace to the most beautiful city in India, the gateway of this vast sub-continent. They seem to have been constructed to shut out the greatest degree possible of light or any sight of the sky. Filled with the thick smudge of cowdung smoke the dark rooms soon become like gloomy prisons. They must prove demoralizing to the tenants. There are no balconies. The roofs are not utilized scientifically, where the people could take refuge, and have access to the light and air above. They are monstrous sunless prisons for the dreary existence of the toilers. Had these been constructed by the Labour Office they could not have proved such disastrous failures. Surely this plan of "Model Dwellings" can be changed before it is too late; unless Bombay is to be looked upon by the world of labour as a penal settlement, from which they will be driven to seek annual escape to their farms in God's open air."

Workmen's houses need not be "palaces" to admit plenty of light and air. The excuse for the present character of the chawls is the limited nature of the space and the "means at our disposal." This, we are afraid, is taking too narrow a view of the resources at the disposal of the Department. Given the same amount of space and the means, a more business-like agency would have certainly provided more sanitary dwellings. Sir George referred to the very valuable advice of the Advisory Committee, but so far as the public can see the Advisory body, constituted as at present, is acting merely as a body registering the will of the Development Directorate. Both Sir Lawless Hepper and Sir C. Setalvad deprecated the idea of setting up a new controlling body, but unless the Advisory Committee is reconstituted radically, so as to admit of a preponderating non-official element and control, it can serve no useful purpose. No doubt the Council provides the money for the Department, but that body knows fully well what little effective control it has over the activities of the Department.

Mahsud Chivalry.

The British Air Force which, as our readers are aware, made its *debut* in India during the Punjab terror, has been busy *tranquillising* the Frontiers. In connection with its operations, the following incident mentioned by the "Manchester Guardian", revealing Mahsud chivalry, will be read with interest:—

"Reuter has for some time been faithfully and regularly reporting the number of tons per month of explosives and incendiary bombs dropped by the British Air Force on the villages of the Mahsuds in the hope of tranquilising the Indian frontier. The Mahsud, his flocks and his herds, his homes and his crops, have, we periodically learn, been 'suffering considerably.' When, therefore, a couple of British airmen in a heavy bomber made a forced landing amid this much-harassed peasantry the other day they would hardly expect to be civilly received. The 'Times' Delhi correspondent gives an account of the details of their treatment. A 'delightful damsel', the Pocahontas of the story, took the airmen under her wing, and 'two famous outlaws' joined her in offering hospitality. True, a crowd of some forty Mahsuds were a trifle critical, but as the colleagues of the two unexpected guests continued to rain death from the air even while these courtesies were being extended, some slight annoyance by the ruder Mahsuds is intelligible. The main fact is that two men, identified in the minds of a community with an indiscriminate and lawful vengeance against which no defence was possible, were not, as one would expect, torn limb from limb when captured. They were protected, ministered to, housed for a while in a tower where they had a 'quiet time' and then restored to their squadron. The correspondent who deals with this remarkable fact hints that either the bombing has not been so damaging as Reuter's statistics of tons would indicate—that, indeed, the Mahsuds have been rather enjoying the fireworks—or, alternatively, that their spirit is broken, and that they have been hospitable merely through abject fear. We suggest a third explanation of this romantic mystery, that the Mahsuds are not as a people such ruffians as has been supposed."

ANGORA'S REPLY.

FRANCE RECEIVES DETAILED ANALYSIS.

PREPARATORY CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Paris.—The foreign Ministry has received a detailed analysis of the Angora Government's reply to the Allies' Peace terms which asks for the reconsideration of a number of points involving important modifications; but, the Government can only obtain an accurate idea of the Turkish Government's intentions after it has received the text of the Turkish replywhich is expected every moment.

A preparatory Conference of the Allies for deciding upon the attitude to be adopted with a view to maintaining a common front *vis-a-vis* Turkey, will be held probably in London. M. Bompard and Admiral Lacaze are likely to represent France. Probably, negotiations will be resumed in Constantinople through the Allied High Commissioners who will be assisted by experts. —Reuter.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

ISMET—ANGORA'S ONLY DELEGATE.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Constantinople.—It is stated that Ismet Pasha will be the only delegate to the Conference between the Turks and Allies, and will be assisted by a few advisers and experts.—Reuter.

"MY BROTHER."

KEMAL RECEIVES HIGHEST AFGHAN ORDER.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has conferred the highest Afghan Order "My Brother" on Mustapha Kemal Pasha and also fifty other orders on Turkish Commanders.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Athens.—As a result of the representations made by the French Minister, the Government has authorised the resumption of the exchange of prisoners which was suspended early this month pending the Turks' assurance regarding the cessation of the deportation of the Christians; but, the Government is awaiting the assurances of the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople that the deportation of Greeks from Pontus will cease.—Reuter.

VATICAN AND IRISH SITUATION.

MGR. LUZIO DESPATCHED ON A PEACE MISSION.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Rome.—Commissioned by the Holy See to learn from Bishops and other leaders the real position in Ireland and endeavour in conjunction with the Bishops to develop an atmosphere of peace, Monsignor Luzic, Regent Apostolic and formerly Professor of Cannon Law in Ireland, has departed for Ireland.—Reuter.

JAMES O'ROURKE EXECUTED,

LONDON, Mar. 13.

James O'Rourke was executed in Dublin to-day for participation in an attack on National Troops in an hotel in Dublin in February. Three executions took place in Wexford also. Altogether there have been sixty-three executions in Ireland since the Government's adoption of a stern policy.

WILLIAM HEALY EXECUTED,

LONDON, March 13.

William Healy was executed at Cork to-day. He was arrested under arms during the recent attempt to burn the residence of a sister of Michael Collins.

TWO MORE SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, March 13.

The Republican leader Creevy and another man Keenan, who were arrested in February after a raid on the bank at Oldcastle, were sentenced to death by court-martial at Nilligan barracks to-day.

INDIAN GOVT. CONTRACTS.

ORDERS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Walter de Frece, Lord Winterton said that not all Indian Government contracts in the last six months had been placed within the British Empire, but the orders that had been placed in foreign countries were mostly of small value. For example £16,02,000 worth of railway material had been ordered in Britain since April last year compared with £133,000 ordered abroad.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.
(Advt.) T C15574H

ARAB INDEPENDENCE.

DELEGATIONS IN CONFERENCE.

SCHEME FOR ENSURING UNITY.

LONDON, March 13.

A meeting of the delegates of the various Arab states in London to-day agreed to endeavour by all lawful and constitutional means to secure the complete independence and unity of Arabs in Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Hedjaz, Yemen, Assir, Nejd and Muscat. Unity is to be achieved by conventions mutually guaranteeing each other's integrity and independence, the whole constituting a confederation, the members of which shall enjoy complete internal autonomy but have a common central federal council to direct common interests, especially foreign relations and economic and military affairs. The delegations shall conduct joint propaganda for Arab states with a view to realising these objects. All means possible shall be used to secure amity between rival Arab chiefs, especially between the King of the Hedjaz and Iman Yehia Idrissi of Yemen and between Iraq, Nejd and Muscat.—Reuter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

ATTACK ON EDUCATION MINISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day the discussion on budget demands and motions for reductions by the non-official members was continued. Although notices of large number of amendments to Governments demands for grant relating to forests had been given by the non-officials, most of them were not moved as a compromise was arrived at and the Revenue Member proposed to cut rupees five lakhs from the total demand of Rs. 38,38,000 and a motion was brought forward to that effect and carried. The Council also reduced Rs. 5,000 and odd from the total demand of Rs. 136,000 in respect of registration and Rs. 6,00,000 out of one crore 65 lakhs and odd in respect of irrigation, which included 25 per cent reduction by Government under the head of travellling allowance. A heated debate ensued on Government's demand for Rs. 88,80,000 in respect of general administration.

Raja Narendra Nath who had given notice of two amendments regarding the cut in the Ministers' salaries did not move the first, which was due to the effect that the grant be reduced by Rs. 24,000 with respect to the item of Rs. 1,20,000 the salaries of the Ministers; but moved the second which amounted to a vote of censure on the Minister of Education. His motion ran as follows:—That the grant be reduced by Rupee one with respect of the item of Rs. 60,000 the salary of the Education Minister. In moving his amendment Raja Narendra Nath strongly criticised the policy of Mian Fazli Hussain, about communal representation.

While Mian Ahmed Yar Khan and Malik Feroze Khan supported the Education Minister and repudiated the charges brought forward by Raja Narendra Nath, Miah Ahmed Yar said that by bringing this motion of censure Raja Narendra Nath has injured the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and had shown the climax of Hindu intolerance. The motion was still under discussion when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

In the Legislative Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Patro, Minister of Excise moved for the budget grant of Rs. 29,07,000 for the Excise administration.

After a discussion lasting for two and a half hours during which time nearly 20 motions urging for reductions were discussed. The demand was granted in full.

In the course of discussion the Minister mentioned that the Local Government had submitted a scheme to the Government of India for separation of salt from Excise and as soon as the reply was received, reorganisation of the department on an economic basis would be taken up in hand. He also pointed out that the Excise Department was the most economically administered department in the province, as out of a revenue of five and a half crores only a sum of Rs. 29 lakhs was spent for departmental expenses.

Dewan Bahadur Venkatram Naidu appealed to Government to take measures to promote temperance. He said, to the Indian mind, temperance meant total abstinence. The speaker regretted that there was vital difference of opinion between Government and the best minds of the country in this respect. Mr. Patro pointed out, with reference to the observations of the previous speaker that a popular Government could not effect any reform desired by the people in a day. The question of Excise reform was at present under consideration of a committee and when the latter had submitted their proposals Government would take up the matter in right earnest.

H. H. the Agakhan who arrived at Madras to-day was among the distinguished visitors to the Council. He was seated with Their Excellencies in the Governor's box in the gallery.

CABLE ITEM

London, March 14th.—Lord Kylsant, formerly Sir Owen Philips presiding at a meeting of the King Line, referred to the superfluous number of cargo ships, and declared that the world would not require them for some years to come. He added that a number of vessels had been broken up in the past twelve months, and one-third of the fleet of the Shipping Board was faultily constructed and would be of no practical economic value.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON ISLAM.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Riley, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that protests had been received from the Arabs as well as Indians in Kenya and Zanzibar with reference to the attack on Moslem religion by a clergyman named Shaw, who was not a missionary. The Secretary of State shared the indignation expressed in the protests and was communicating with the Governor on the matter. Replying to Mr. Snell, he said, he was aware that the racial position in Kenya was serious. Trouble need not be anticipated—otherwise the Secretary of State would not have contemplated the Governor leaving the Colony.—Reuter.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 13.

A Communique states:—His Majesty's Government have decided to appoint a Royal Commission on the Services in India. The terms of reference are: Having regard to the necessity for maintaining the standard of the administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India, and to the declared policy of Parliament in respect of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and in view of the experience now gained of the operation of the system of Government established by the Government of India Act in respect of the superior Civil Service in India, to enquire into (1) the organisation and general condition of service, financial and otherwise of those services, (2) the possibility of transferring immediately or gradually any of their present duties and functions to services constituted on a provincial basis, (3) the recruitment of Europeans and Indians respectively for which provision should be made under the constitution established by the said Act and the best methods of ensuring and maintaining such recruitment and to make recommendations.

REMEMBER

MAHATMAJI IS STILL IN JAIL

IF YOU WILL RELEASE HIM,

WEAR KHADDAR

JOIN THE CONGRESS

SUBSCRIBE TO TILAK SWARAJ FUND

ENROL YOURSELF AS A VOLUNTEER.

OBSERVE HARTAL ON MARCH 18TH.

BRITISH INDIAN UNION MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Mr. Montagu presided at a meeting of the General Committee of the British Indian Union movement at the residence of Lady Emily Lutyens when a report of a Sub-Committee amending the basis of the Union was approved. The SubCommittee has been empowered to take all necessary steps to bring a union into beineg for social intercourse and discussion of public questions on non-party lines between the two races not only in London but in the provinces also. The Sub-Committee has also been empowered to secure a habitation and select a whole-time secretary. It includes Lord and Lady Erleigh, Lady Emily Lutyens, Lady Cynthia Moseley, Dame Margaret Greville, Emily Lady Delemere, Messrs. Dalal, Sen, K. Sorabjee and Mrs. Futdonjee.—Reuter.

AIR ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Speaking at Birmingham, to-day, Mr. H. J. Yates of the Civil Aviation Advisory Board said that the Board aimed at providing an air route to India with a daily mail service taking six days and possibly only 72 hours once the night flying was possible. —Reuter.

LANCASHIRE TRADE AND INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Illustrating the effect of Mr. Gandhi's Non-cooperation movement on the trade of Lancashire, the Board of Trade returns for February show that 22,140,000 yards of printed and dyed cotton piece-goods were exported compared with 9,136,000 yards in February of last year and a monthly average of 69,000,000 yards in the boom year 1913-14.—Reuter.

"IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD"

POINCARE-THEUNIS CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

M. Poincare returns to Paris from Brussels, to-day. His conference with M. Theunis marks an important step forward; for, the announcement that the occupied territories will only be evacuated in accordence with the payments which Germany makes, following Herr Cuno's recent hint that Germany has relinquished her demand for the evacuation of the Ruhr as an essential preliminary to negotiation, is interpreted as foreshadowing the possibility of at least indirect conversations between the French, Belgian and German Governments.

A semiofficial statement, issued in Paris to-day, denies that the Poincare-Theunis Conference discussed the revision of the Treaty of Versailles, and says that questions relating to military occupation are exclusively the concern of France and Belgium but the conditions to be submitted to Germany, when conversations with her are renewed, must be the subject of general discussions with which the British and Italian Governments will be associated.

FACILITIES TO GERMAN TRADERS.

Another decision arrived at in Brussels and calculated to appease British traders was that German manufacturers paying export-taxes be permitted to continue deliveries to foreign purchasers under a special license system.

The French papers commenting on the Conference emphasise most categorically that an assurance has now been given that France and Beligium never had any idea of detaching the Ruhr from Germany, still less of annexing it.—Reuter.

FRENCH TO OCCUPY MUNICH?

A BERLIN REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Paris.—The Minister of War has returned from the Ruhr, and states that no fresh occupation is contemplated but the troops there will be reinforced. On the contrary a message from Berlin reports that persistent rumours are being circulated, almost amounting to a conviction, that the French will shortly occupy Munich.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADERS' DIFFICULTIES IN RHINELAND.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Government has made a representation to France with regard to the difficulties experienced by British tradere in the Rhineland. The French Government is very sympathetic and has given assurances that steps will be taken to eliminate the obstacles as far as possible.—Reuter.

180 GERMAN OFFICIALS EXPELLED.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Coblenz.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has ordered expulsion of 180 more German officials including 125 Customs officials.

BANGALORE NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGLORE, Mar. 13.

For want of corroborative evidence the City Magistrate acquitted Jacob Elias under trial prisoner who was proceeded against under Section 309 I. P. C. for alleged attempt at suicide in the Central Jail cell recently.

Laxmansami of Pophiah Chetty Brothers who it may be remembered, was sentenced to 8½ years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court in a sensational case of forgery, cheating and tampering with Government records made an appeal to the Mysore Chief Court. The bail was refused but a suspension of sentence was ordered pending disposal of the appeal.

FOREIGN OFFICE ESTIMATES.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION.

GOVT. ESCAPE DEFEAT BY NARROW MARGIN.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons the Government-majority fell to forty-eight on the division on Sir John Simon's motion to reduce Foreign Office estimates in order to draw attention to the increasingly grave events in the Ruhr. A number of speakers criticised Government's inactive policy and emphasised the danger of war. They urged an appeal to the League of Nations. Mr. Asquith criticised French policy and emphasised the enormous extention of the scope of French operations in the Ruhr. He said that the encirclement of the British occupation area had strangled British trade.

Mr. McNeill replying reiterated the policy enunciated by Mr. Bonar Law and emphasised that the Government and the country were still friendly to France. He said that while the Government fully recognised the deplorable seriousness of the position and that the difficulties had in some respects increased, they were still as anxious as ever to maintain friendship with France and avoid a final break. The motion was rejected by 249 votes to 221.—Reuter.

TRADE SITUATION.

SIR ERIC GEDDES' PESSIMISM.

LONDON, March 13.

Sir Eric Geddes, ex-Minister and President of the Federation of British Industries, speaking at Birmingham reviewed the present state of British trade compared with the year 1913. He said that in 1921 we exported roughly fifty per cent. of our 1913 exports and in 1922 nearly 71 per cent. Our imports in 1921 were nearly seventy-five per cent. of our 1913 imports and in 1922 eighty-five per cent. It was clear therefore that there was recovery and general improvement in 1922 compared with 1921. The import and export trade of the country although below the 1913 standard was divided among various parts of the world in much the same proportions as in 1913. The Home trade had improved in roughly the same proportion. During 1922 on the whole conditions had improved throughout the world, but this general improvement of world conditions had unfortunately now been interrupted by the Ruhr trouble. He did not think we could hope to revert to the conditions of 1913. Firstly, we had to-day to support an adult male population of one million three hundred thousand more than had to be supported in 1911, when the last census was taken. We had also to realise that there was also increment in our male population each year of a quarter of million boys, who had reached adult age and required employment. Secondly, we had now to provide for a payment of thirty millions sterling to the United States each year on account of our debt. Thirdly, we had to meet the inevitable higher level of taxation than obtained in 1913.—(B. O. W.)

DEPRESSION IN COTTON INDUSTRY,

LONDON, Mar. 13.

A mass meeting of cotton spinners in Manchester recommended the appointment of a joint advisory committee of employers and employed during the present abnormal depression in the industry. The meeting also recommended that no yarn be sold below cost after March 31st.—Reuter.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN JUTE TRADE.

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morel suggested that the Minister of Labour should take steps to avert the threatened lock-out in jute trade at Dundee. Mr. Barlow replied that he was keeping in close and constant touch with the serious situation and would take all proper steps open to him with a view to assisting settlement of the dispute.

LENIN SERIOUSLY ILL,

LONDON, March 13.

Helsingfors.—It is reported that Lenin had an apoplectic seizure yesterday. His condition is serious and the Soviet Government are issuing bulletins.

VILNA GIVEN TO POLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference has announced that Vilna and adjacent territory have been given to Poland.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presented the David Challenge Cup to the Girl Guides at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd performed the inauguration ceremony of the New Cotton Depot at Sewri on Tuesday afternoon.

Major General T. E. Scott has left Government House, Bombay.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

* IV.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

The experiment with tractor ploughing this morning has been a remarkable success. It has shown us how the threatened famine situation might be met in a practical business-like way and the people of the distressed area might again be set on their feet, and the mere giving out of doles of food relief could be brought to an end.

I want to emphasise again, that we are not dealing with the problem of machine versus hand labour as a whole, but with the emergency problem of getting back into cultivation in a year when famine is threatening a vast area of fertile country, which, under ordinary conditions, of ox ploughing would never be brought under cultivation at all.

Some weeks ago it became clear to us all, that with the extreme shortage of cattle and with those cattle which had survived the flood in such an enfeebled condition it would be impossible, within the time prescribed by nature herself, to complete the cultivation of what is called the *bhil* land area. As each week went by, this became more and more evident. I have explained, in earlier articles, that this *bhil* land becomes like a lake all through the monsoon season. It is, therefore, necessary for the paddy to reach a certain height before the heavy rains set in. Otherwise, it is not able to keep its head above water and to survive. For this reason, it is impossible to delay the ploughing until the rains. The cultivation must all be done long before this. As a matter of fact, the months of January, February and March are the proper months for ploughing. If no rain comes during these months, then the ploughing in March becomes impossible, because the soil is too hard and the ox plough will not work at all. Even at the beginning of February this year, I could see the difficulty with the ox plough owing to the hardness of the soil.

Welcome Rains.

Fortunately, however, this year, soon after February had begun,—at the end of Magh,—some most valuable rain came and softened the soil. This gave the cultivators with the ox plough a new period for their work. But it was a pathetic sight to watch how little use could be made of this favourable turn in the weather, owing to the weakness of the cattle. On the third and fourth days after the rain, when conditions could not possibly have been more favourable for the ploughing, we counted the exact number of ploughs, that could be seen at work, over the whole of a vast area of unploughed land, which was naked to the eye. On one day, we all counted and found ten ploughs at work; on another day, fifteen. When asked one of the oldest tenants, who knew the conditions well, he told me that at least a hundred to a hundred and fifty ploughs ought to have been actively engaged on such a favourable morning, after the rain.

Soon after the middle of January, I had thought over the question of "tractors", and I have described, in a separate paper, what difficulties we had to surmount owing to the incredible delays on Government railways and other matters. In this present article, I wish to describe, giving statistics, of some of the results. I think I have already explained quite clearly, that the Government authorities would not touch the tractor at all, in spite of my utmost entreaty, and although I explained to them over and over again the extraordinary seriousness of the situation. I have not quite given up hope; and it still remains to be seen whether, at the last moment, they will be ready to take action. The signs were slightly more favourable when I left for Bombay, and if they have by this time got more tractors to work the situation will be greatly relieved.

Excellent Results.

The Relief Committee workers, who were on the spot, and could see clearly the disaster that was impending, were unanimously in favour of an experiment being tried. Sir P. C. Ray and Mr. Das Gupta, who are the chief organisers in Calcutta were soon convinced, (when I explained to them in detail the situation) that a tractor might be useful, and gave me lease to go ahead as quickly as possible.

Now to come to actual results. First of all it was proved, to every one's satisfaction, that a tractor such as the one we had purchased from Macbeth Bros., a leading firm of Calcutta and Bombay, can travel anywhere. It was taken up and down the steep sides of a *nullah* and through shallow water, over hard soil and loose soil. Nothing was able to hold it up. Secondly, it is extraordinarily easy to drive and needs hardly any practice in order to do so. Its rate is about 2½ miles an hour, and its mechanism is very easily kept in order. When, at last, we were able to get the tractor to work at an uncultivated centre, called Patisar, it proved itself capable of doing between 30 and 40 bighas per day, and its consumption of kerosine came to about half a gallon for a bigha. The oil we used cost a little over 12 annas a gallon. The heavy tractor *plough* went too deep, and therefore a harrow was used instead. This harrow is about 8 feet in its span, and has a double set of blades, which run close together, revolving on an axle. It is possible to regulate very accurately the depth, that is needed, by placing bags of earth on the carriers above the blades of the harrow. The villagers were delighted with the actual ploughing, which they regarded as equal in quality to three or four ox ploughings,—so well was the soil cut-up.

The great advantage of the tractor at the present crisis is, that it can break up soil which is much too hard for the ox plough. It is therefore able to go on with the cultivation for many weeks after the ox plough has left off.

To show the terrible condition of the cattle after the flood, I will relate one incident. In one walk, I came first of all upon an ox which had died only a very short time ago and was being pecked to pieces

(Continued on next page.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of 2nd, 6th and 9th instant.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

23 YEARS FOR 8 UNITS!

STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 14.

An important feature of to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly is a statement laid on the table by Mr. Burdon Army Secretary, giving full details and explaining complications of a scheme of Indianisation of eight units of Indian Army and giving names of selected units. The statement says, the earliest date by which eight units could be completely officered by Indian officers holding same qualifications as are laid down in respect of British officers and having had the same advantages of training and experience as British officers would be approximately twenty-two to twenty-three years from the present time. It might be possible to shorten this period to some extent if Indian officers of outstanding capacity come to front during the process of development. Exceptional promotion could conceivably be given to such officers since unusually rapid promotion has actually to be given in war time to specially good officers and men who are required to replace casualties. The first obligation of Government would be to study the safety and efficiency of the units under Indianisation and from this point of view it would not be right, and it would not be prudent to impose on an Indianising unit a system which would never normally be imposed upon a British unit or a non-Indianising unit of the Indian Army.

Finally, there is the consideration that it might not be regarded as fair to place upon the first generation of Indian officers of the Indiansing army a burden of responsibility which normally a British Officer of corresponding age and experience would never be asked to shoulder. Especially special promotion such as here has been indicated could only be given on merits of individual case. It is patently impracticable to attempt to regulate the matter by a priori formula.

The units selected for Indianisation are two from cavalry and six from Infantry. These are 7th Light Cavalry (late 28th Light Cavalry), Madras, 16th Light Cavalry (late 27th Light Cavalry) Madras, 2/1st Madras Pioneers (late 64th Pioneers), 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment (late 98th Infantry, Hyderabad), 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry (late 117th Royal Mahrattas) 1/7th Rajput Regiment Q.V.C.L.I (late 2nd Q.V.C. Rajputs). 1/14th Punjab Regiment (late 19th Punjabis), and 12/1st Punjab Regiment (late 66th Punjabis).

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY ESTIMATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

The Legislative Assembly continued to-day voting on the demands for grants. The main discussion centred round railway policy which came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of the non-officials. The scale of working expenses and the provision of surplus profits to companies were fully reviewed.

As soon as the House met Sir Malcolm Hailey announced the decision of Government to hold a summer session of the Central Legislature in Simla, commencing on July 2nd. Replying to a further enquiry by Mr. Jamnadas the Home Member said in all probability the session would be a short one.

Mr. Innes moved for a grant of about 64¼ crores under the head Railways.

Mr. Ginwala moved a reduction of four crores. He said, if all the various recommendations of the Inchcape Committee in respect of Railways and their expenses were installed these came to about seven and a half crores, out of which the Government proposed to effect only to the extent of three crores.

Mr. Shahani supported Mr. Ginwala and quoted the figures to show that compared with pre-war days the working expenses had doubled while the gross receipts had not gone up commensurate with the higher cost of working.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, intervened in the debate at this stage and put up a spirited defence of the railway administration against the criticisms levelled against it by the Inchcape Committee. He said, the Inchcape report was in many ways most valuable, but wanted the House to study it with caution especially in those respects where the Committee having devoted only a small period of three months' enquiry differed from the recommendations of the Acworth Committee which were made by experts after thorough enquiry.

After further discussion Government accepted a further reduction of fifty lakhs on the motion of Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari with a view to bring the expenses down to sixty-four crores as recommended by the Inchcape Committee.

Mr. Rangachariar wondered that Mr. Innes should have levelled such criticisms against the Inchcape Committee's report which the Chief Commissioner of Railways had considered extremely valuable. Two members of this Committee had been members of the Acworth Committee and could not have forgotten what they wrote as members of that body in appending their signatures to the Inchcape Report. He supported Mr. Ginwala emphasising the fact that by hook or crook the Assembly wanted to cover the deficit by retrenchment.

Mr. Joshi complained that as a result of reductions in the staff only the low-paid incumbents were "taxed." He hoped the Government would take note of the fact that higher officials should as well come under reduction.

The motion of Mr. Ginwala for four crores cut was then put and rejected by 67 against 27 votes and that of Sir D. P. Sarvadhikari for fifty lakhs reduction carried.

Mr. Joshi, after lunch, moved a reduction of one rupee. He urged that in the interest of employers as well as the employees, the Joint Arbitration Boards be established over all railways.

Mr. Iswar Saran directed a strong attack against the Railway Board. He said they had enough of sympathies, but he wanted solid proof of what had been done by way of Indianisation of railway superior services. He also wanted to know when the Railway Board which had failed to be useful would be reorganised and as to whether the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee for the appointment of general railway managers and greater powers to such managers were to be accepted.

Mr. Innes, replying to the debate, said the question of provision for the Arbitration Board had been taken into consideration by Government and Government were considering the question of submitting their proposals for legislation on the subject for public criticism. Certain administrations for instance, the E. I. R. had already moved in the direction by appointing a Welfare League on which the employees were represented. As for reorganisation of the Railway Board, Government had received proposals of Mr. Hindley for its reconstitution and Government would form its conclusions on it at the earliest possible date. The Government of India had recognised that there was something wrong in the present constitution of the Railway Board and the whole design of Mr. Hindley's proposals was to meet the objections taken by the Acworth and the Inchcape Committees and to do away without too much of routine work and to enable the Chief Commissioner to keep himself in touch to move about and keep himself in close touch with the Railway administrations and local Governments. Referring to demand for purchase of stores in India, Mr. Innes said Government was desirous of buying as much store in India as was possible, but incidentally referred to the inconsistency between the demand of the Assembly for not return of five and a half per cent. and not allowing the Government to purchase stores in the cheapest market.

Mr. Hindley gave figures to show the progress made in the matter of Indianisation and the steps the Railway authorities were taking with a view to train Indian for higher railway services.

The motion of Mr. Joshi for reduction of one rupee as a vote of censure was then rejected and the House adjourned till to-morrow when it continues the discussion of the Railway Estimates.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Last night's benefit performance at the New Elphinstone Theatre when the Lalitkala darsha Sangit Natak Mandali staged *Tarangachya Darant* in aid of the Tilak Swaraj Fund was a fairly good success from the purse point of view. Over 3,000 rupees were declared to have been collected. The attendance, however, did not seem quite worthy of the occasion and Sjt. L. R. Tairsee explained the apparent paradox by stating that many persons had failed to attend though they had purchased tickets. Among those who were present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Omar Sobani, Osman Sobani, Belgaumwalla, Khatri, B. N. Mahesheri, V. L. Nappoo and others.

Towards the end of the last act, Mrs. Naidu, Sjt. Tairsee and a gentleman from the depressed class made speeches from the stage thanking the author for his deliberate choice of doing such national service through dramatic pieces, the chief actors, Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar, for their brillant interpretation and expansion of what was pent up in the heart of Mahatmaji, and the Dramatic Company for having come forward to replenish the Congress purse. Mrs. Naidu then gave two gold medals to the company and the chief actors on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as a token of their appreciatiton.

Mr. Chapekar briefly replied on behalf of the Company, thanking the organisers of the performance for having given them the opportunity of doing whatever service their efforts might render.

Among the few recollections that survived after the fall of the curtain were the following. The gentleman from the depressed class who spoke in Marathi said that dinners could do little good but every true patriot who would take the lesson of the night's piece to heart ought to take a Jini into his home i.e. to say, a child from the lowest strata of society into his household to bring up as one of his own kith and kin. Only then will the problem be really solved.

Mr. Tairsee said the author of the play had interpreted in a really felicitious manner the meaning of Mahatmaji when he had said that nowadays our house was a prison and the so-called prisons our real sanctuaries.

And lastly it is still curious to some how Sarjerao, the humbug can consistently be imagined to forget himself into allowing Jini to sip his tea before himself, howsoever much he sees in her a likeness of his Sakhu. Is that the seal of our returning harmony? Also why should Sanjiv and his music mistress spring a scene on poor Sudha and inflict on he ra severe lecture and all for her unwillingness to bow to her "elders"—the shoemaker Santu. He was an ordinary visitor at the house, much as Sudha herself was and there was hardly any occasion for it. It would be difficult to imagine that bowing to all and sundry for luck was conducive to better relations of humanity as a whole.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber. Mr. F. Nelson Chairman of the Chamber presiding. H. E. Sir George Lloyd attended the meeting. After the formal adoption of the annual report His Excellency addressed the chamber on the general question of trade and commerce. A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

SJT., GOPALDAS DESAI.

SENTENCED TO STAY IN COURT FOR 5 MINUTES.

REFUSES TO TAKE WARNING READY "TO DO SAME THING AGAIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Mar. 14.

The case against Darbar Gopaldass was taken up to-day at twelve noon in the Deputy Political Agent's Court. Mrs. Gandhi, Ramdass Gandhi, Indulal Yagnik, Nanalal Kave, Fulchand Bapuji, Gokaldas Talati and many others had arrived from Gujrat. A number of students went to the Court in procession, singing national songs.

The case was taken up exactly at twelve when the court room was full of pleaders, citizens, students and visitors. People from Gujarat occupied a prominent place. The Court room was small, and hence the rush was uncontrollable. There was continuous disturbance. The Darbarsaheb, his brave consort, and their cook all were given seats of honour in the Court. The case began with questions to the accused regarding their age, residence, etc. The Darbarsaheb and his wife gave Anand as their residence.

The chief witness in the Court was the manager appointed by the Government on Darbarsaheb's estate. He produced the orders of the Government putting attachment over Durbarsaheb's villages and stopping him from the enjoyment of his estate, and said he was an eye-witness to Durbarsaheb breaking locks and seals.

After some more witnesses were examined Darbarsaheb was asked to have his say.

Darbarsaheb read a written statement saying as follows *inter alia*:—

"I deny your right to try me. Though of small villages, of a small population and though very small I am a Darbar, and must be tried by a Special tribunal. Inspite of the orders of the Governmtnt I still believe myself a Talukdar of my villages, and possess all rights of enjoyment over them. Government orders against me are all arbitrary, unjust. I attach no value to them, and still wish to take possession of my villages peacefully whenever I am so inclined. The houses for the breaking of which I am tried, have been in personal use of myself and my family. Its use is my natural and inalienable right. It is not I who am guilty of house-breaking, but the manager who took possession of it illegally as also the Political Agent who has abetted the same. I stand here not willingly but am brought by your brute force and am prepared to stand any punishment that your brute force would inflict on me."

Durbarsaheb's wife read her statement, saying she concurred in everything that Darbarsaheb had said. She would cheerfully submit to any unjust orders that would be passed against her, as the case was tried summarily.

No formal charge was framed but the Court thought they were all guilty of offences under section 454 Indian Penal Code. After the Prosecutor's formal remarks the Court rose at 3-30 to meet again at 5 o'clock in the evening to pronounce judgment.

The Darbarsaheb's case was again taken up at 4-55 p.m. Orders wwere passed to the effect that the Court fully understands with the world the Darbarsaheb's and his wife's position, and sentences them to stay in the Court house till five in the evening, that is, for five minutes. The Court further warned *The Darbarsaheb* to respect Government orders about his estate.

Gopaldass instantaneously rose and said that he refused to take a warning and would certainly again do the same thing as he did and for which he was convicted.

MR, AND MRS. GOPALDAS DESAI CONGRATULATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Mar. 12.

On the eve of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gopaldas for Wadhwan trial a public meeting of Nadiad citizens gave them a hearty send off. A resolution was adopted expressing love and respect for the beloved couple and hoping that their example will further stimulate the district people to fight freedom's battle.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The National Muslim University deputation had some 5 rs. and 1 re. tickets printed at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press in aid of the Jameea Fund. The sale of these tickets is to succeed the collection of large funds and is not to begin before the end of June

Only such tickets should be considered genuine as bear the autograph signature of Mr. A. M. Khwaja, the PrOincipal of the University.

ASSAM PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The following is received from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office:—

The Secretary, Assam Provincial Swadeshi Exhibition invites Exhibits of locally handspun and hand-woven articles to be placed at the above mentioned Exhibition which is likely to be opened by the end of this month.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

In a match in the League First Division Burnley two beat Bolton one.

In a Scottish League match Alloa nil drew with Third Lanark nil.—Reuter.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

At the meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha in honour of Dr. P. C. Ray the following sums were received by the Hon. Secy. Bengal Relief Committee:—

Gate money Rs. 750, The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., through Mr. Narottum Morarji Rs. 500, A Parsi Lady Rs. 50, Mr. and Mrs. Khambatta Rs. 25, The Poachas of Poona Rs. 25. Total Rs. 1,350.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the first division Association Football League, Blackburn one beat Liverpool nil; and Birmingham four beat Sheffield United two to-day. In the Southern section Third Division, Charlton five beat Southend one.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AMENDMENT TO CR. P. CODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 13.

Th Council of State met to-day to discuss the fifty amendments made by the Legislative Assembly to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. No questions were asked. The consideration of amendments to Criminal Procedure Code Bill was then taken up. The House without discussion concured in no leess then fifteen amendments. Then came the important amendment made by the Assembly to section 162 of the Code relating to the use of police diary as evidence. It will be remembered that the Assembly despite the Government opposition had so altered the section as to make it obligatory on the court to allow inspection to the accused of all statements made to the police during the investigation. When an alternative amendment of the Government came up before the Council the other day, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved for adjournment of the discussion with a view to have the matter amicably settled in a Round Table Conference. The Round Table Conference was since held with the result that a compromise amendment appeared in to-day's agenda in the name of Sir Henry Monerieff Smith. The effect of this amendment is to remove the obligation imposed on the court to allow inspection of the whole police record to the accused but it was provided that if the court is of opinion that any part of any statement made to the police is not relevant to the subject matter of the enquiry or trial or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of justice and is inexpendient in the public interests it shall record such opinion but not the reasons therefor and shall exclude such part from the copy of the statement furnished to the accused. The differences between the Assembly's amendment and the present amendment was lucidly explained by Sir Henry Monerieff Smith.

Mr. Lallubahi Samaldas, Mr. Raza Ali and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported the amendment. The second named speaker considered it not as an ideal amendment but as the only possible and practical solution; the amendment was carried.

A lively discussion then ensued on the amendment of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith to section 406 of the code which provided for appeals against the orders under section 118, namely, security for good behaviour. The Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly provided for appeals against order for security or good behaviour (a) if made by a Presidency Magistrate to the High Court and (b) if made by any other Magistrate to a Court of Session. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith moved for the acceptance of the assembly's decision with the following provisos:—

(1) Provided that the local Government may by notification in the local official gazette direct that in any district special gazettee direct that in any district specified appeals from such orders made by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate shall lie to the District Magistrate and not to the Court of Session. (2) Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to persons proceedings against whom are laid before a Sessions Judge in accordance with provisions of subsection two or subsection three (a) of section 123.

The amendment was carried out by twenty-two to nine votes.

The last amendment on the agenda was in the name of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. It related to the power of the accused to apply for transfer of his case to same other court. The bill as it originally stood gave the accused the right to apply for transfer at any stage in the proceedings if he did not expect a fair and impartial enquiry etc. To this clause an amendment was moved by Mr. J. Ramayya Pantullu in the Legislative Assembly at a time when most of the members of that house had gone to attend Dr. Annie Besant's political conference at Raisina. Government did not oppose the amendment and it was carried by this amendment. It was provided that the accused could apply transfer only prior to his entering on his defence and not after that stage. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas wanted the deletion of words "prior to the accused entering on his defence", so as to restore the clause as it originally stood in the bill.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith on behalf of Government accepted the amendment not because it was going to improve the bill but because it was a small one.

The amendment was carried. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

Earlier in the day the President announced that there would be a short session of the Council of State in Simla commencing on the 12th July.

DELHI, Mar. 14.

Two non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda of the Council of State to-day. Prof. Kale moved the first one for effect being given to the recommendation of the Stores Purchase Committee regarding the gradual reduction and reconstitution of the Indian Stores Department in England and development of the Stores Department in India with a view to expand the scope of work of the latter and to render it thoroughly efficient.

Mr. Chadwick explained the attitude of the Government, and moved for adjournment of discussion until such time as would enable Government to determine their attitude in the light of the Retrenchment Committee's report.

After a heated debate the motion that the discussion be adjourned sine die was carried.

Mr. Raza Ali next moved that the electoral rules be so modified as to make a person convicted of a political offence involving a sentence of imprisonment for more than six months eligible for election to any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act of 1919.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, Prof. Kale, Lieutenant Lalchand and several others opposed the motion, while Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan strongly supported it. Mr. Crerar opposing on behalf of the Government emphasised that it was not desirable that the House or Government should impose on unwilling persons a privilege which they did not deserve and which in fact they emphatically repudiated.

The resolution was rejected and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

(Continued from previous pge.)

by crows and vultures. There was no smell arising, and it was clear to me that the poor animal had only just died. Then as I went on I found a cow, which was still living and was actually being pecked to pieces by crows while it was still alive. It moved its head and moaned with pain, while it tried to drive away its persecutors; but it was too weak to rise. I tried myself to raise it after driving away the crows, but it fell back to the ground.

Dr. P. C. Ray's Services.

I cannot possibly speak too highly in praise of the work that has been accomplished by Dr. P. C. Ray and his very noble band of assistants. But for the timely help, which came from Calcutta and Bombay and other parts, there can be no doubt whatever that the loss of human life would have been very great indeed. The relief work has been done in such a practical manner, that every pice of what has been given has reached the people who needed it, and no wasteful indiscriminate charity has been distributed. The relief of food and clothing and houses has now been for the most part completed; the most urgent need is for seed, with which to sow the land. So fertile is this *bhil* land, that I am told that for half a maund of seed thirteen maunds of paddy can be raised from one single bigha. That is to say, the yield is twenty-six times the quantity sown. And after the great flood, the soil should be specially fertile. It should not be impossible to raise even thirty times the quantity sown this year. How tragic then it would be, if the seed could not be distributed, which might yield such a harvest! What is needed from the public is one more determined effort, and then the whole work of relief may be concluded. But if this aid is *not* now given, and the land remains uncultivated, then we cannot tell what may be the fate of these poor peasants!

Might I ask, in conclusion, that some portion at least of these articles, which I have written, may be translated into the vernaculars of India, and that they may not remain merely in their present English dress? I would especially urge the Muhammadan merchants to do their very utmost to help their own brethren in distress. One, who is a grain merchant on the spot, M. Ehsan Mulla, has done the most splendid service. He and his noble mother have saved the lives of very many people, and God will reward them. I have lived with him and shared his house with him at Atrai, and I know the generosity of his spirit. I would plead, that others in our great cities, who have made their fortunes in business, may help in a similar manner; and also that we may receive those gifts which are most precious of all in the sight of God,—the gifts of the poor. Whatever gifts are bestowed should be sent direct by money order, or cheque, to Dr. P. C. Ray, Bengal Relief Fund, College of Science, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

U. P. COUNCIL.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 12.

In the course of discussion of budget grants in the U. P. Legislative Council today a heated debate followed on the question of release of political prisoners when Rai Saheb Sitaram moved for a total reduction of the demand under general administration. He stated there was no reason why there should be a narrow interpretation put on the expression "political prisoner". The mover pointed out that a resolution passed by the Council in October last on which this action was taken definitely urged the release of all political prisoners irrespective of classification by the jail authorities. He added that H. E. the Governor's announcement as well was quite clear on this point. Since it was stated that all political prisoners except one should be released there was no reason why 141 such offenders should still be kept in goal. One after another almost all the non-official members present supported Rai Saheb Sitaram. Some members remarked that the local Government had been frightened by the criticism of the "Morning Post" and of some members of the British Parliament and thus forced to satisfy the people with this half measure. They all contented, there was no reason why the Government should make a differentiation in the treatment of prisoners guilty of the same or similar offences, more particularly, at the time when the non-cooperation was stone dead.

On behalf of the Government Mr. O'Donnell remarked the Government had carried the clemency as far as it could do.

Mr. Kunzuru retorted, there was perhaps some truth in the suspicion that Government had been forced to this half measure by some external pressure. He asserted in view of provincial autonomy nobody would be tolerated to interfere in the action of the local Government when the local Government and the local Legislature were of the same opinion.

Rai Saheb Sitaram's motion was put to vote and carried by 35 votes to 16.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

resolution in the Council of State or Mr. Nag's in the Assembly. The telegrams from East Africa, however, present a sad and dangerous state of affairs. A non-party meeting of the members of the Assembly and some, also, of the Council of State met last evening at the Raisina and considered the whole situation. A suggestion was made to send a small deputation to England and it was accepted. Mr. Rangachari, I understand, was requested to proceed on behalf of the Democratic Party, but he expressed his inability. Mr. Kamat has, however, agreed to go on their behalf while Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will represent the National Party. The Right Hon. S. Sastri will probably represent the Council of State. The exact personnel of the deputation will be known shortly. The deputation will arrive in London some time in May just when the East African Governor is expected to be there with his troupe of interested white settlers.

SALT DUTY.

NON-OFFICIALS ON TRIAL.

KENYA PROBLEM.

DEPUTATION TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 12.

From enquiries in reliable quarters I understand that there will be a short session of the central legislature in Simla in the month of July and that there will be no September session as that would interfere with the general elections to be held all over the country. I am sure this news will be read with interest in the Congress circles because the permanency of the truce which both the parties have entered into greatly depends on the time of the dissolution of the present legislatures. The July session in Simla will probably last for a fortnight and the business that might be left unfinished during the present session will then be disposed of. The present session is the longest and the most important held in the so-called reformed era. The Government have already got round the gullible non-official members to accept more or less their own points of view on several questions of policy such, for instance, as the Fiscal Commission's Report, the Official Secrets Bill, the Racial Distinctions Bill, the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, although this last measure has still got to pass through the Council of State. Afraid naturally of the possible entry of some non-cooperators in the new Assembly, the Government have endeavoured their best to secure the votes of the present legislators on these and other matters; but there is still some more left and it is in order to obtain their sanction in respect of the remaining subjects that the short session will be held in Simla before the present legislature is dissolved. The second stage of the Budget, that is voting on demands for grants, commences to-day and will last throughout this week. Amendments for reductions number no less than five hundred and they are mostly from the members of the Democratic Party. Only very few members of the National Party have given notices of amendments for reduction of grants. Last year the fight was for a general five per cent. reduction, but this year no such basis has been arrived at. Some will ask for a larger reduction and some less. The object, however, is to cover the deficit of four and a half crores. The Finance Member, on the other hand, is anxious to avoid all this trouble by the simple expedient of taxing the poor, namely, the doubling of the salt duty.

GRANT FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

The item that will provoke the largest amount of criticism is the provision of three lakhs for the proposed Royal Commission on the public services. The Assembly has already expressed itself unequivocally on this matter and only two days ago the members indulged in a bit of joke against the Government by suggesting many inconvenient methods of forming the Commission. But the Government of India is a subordinate branch of the British administration and as such must obey the dictates of Whitehall. Hence a provision of no less than three lakhs for a Commission to enquire as to how best to steel the steel frame without which the administrative structure in India will collapse. The non-officials have decided to scrap this item out and when once this is done the Viceroy will have to certify it as necessary and then a constitutional crisis will develop in the same manner as on the Princes' Protection Bill. But in this case the help of the Council of State will not be invoked as that House has no power over money grants. Several other controversial matters will come up for discussion and vote in the course of the week, and on the whole interesting results are anticipated.

RAISING SALT DUTY.

The fate of the Government proposal to double the salt duty depends very much on the amount of success or otherwise which the non-official members will achieve in reducing the grants. Assuming that the members are not able to effect any great reduction then the Finance Bill imposing a double duty on salt will be taken into serious consideration. Judging the present temper of the members I am in a position to state that the Bill will be thrown out unless the Government meanwhile climb down, and effect some compromise with them. A small section of them is disposed to agree to an increase of fifty per cent. in salt provided there is a reduction in provincial contributions. But the majority is opposed to it because the salt duty should not in any case be raised. Sir Montagu Webb is moving heaven and earth for a small duty on the import of silver, but there is considerable opposition to it. The Government is, at the same time, seriously considering the suggestion of Sir Gordon Fraser for a levy of surcharge of half an anna per rupee on income-tax and customs collections. Whatever might happen the increase of salt duty will be vigorously and even successfully opposed. In that case the Governor-General must either accept the Assembly's verdict or certify the Finance Bill providing room for another constitutional trouble. Indeed the legislators are on their trial and let us hope they will discharge their duties conscientiously.

KENYA SITUATION.

Since the last few days the Indian non-official members of the central legislature have been seriously discussing the situation in Kenya and how best to press the Indian point of view. The Government of India have been so busy in framing rules with a view to legalise the emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Mauritius that they have not given the Kenya question the attention it deserves except for occasional reiterations of the Chelmsford policy over Mr. Sastri's

(Continued in Column 5.)

REMEMBER MAHATMA.

FULFIL HIS WISHES.

OBSERVE 18TH MARCH AS SACRED DAY.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHAR AT BHUSAWAL.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar delivered the following speech at a public meeting at Bhusawal:—

I should like to know how many of you have seen Mahatma Gandhi personally. I wish you to raise your hands—those who have seen him. (Almost all in the meeting raised their hands.) I wish all of you to realise fully that he is now in prison. I wish to remind you what you could have done if your brother, daughter or son were in prison. I know that you would not have slept a single minute until his or her release and that you would have spent your wealth out and even borrowed to secure his or her release. Even if you accepted the case of a prisoner as a practising lawyer, I know you would not have slept comfortably until you got your clients released. Do you also feel and know that he is in prison not because of any crime committed by him but because he wished to serve us and free us from our present condition. I know certainly that you care for Mahatma Gandhi more than you care for your clients. I know certainly also that you love Mahatma Gandhi even as you love your sons, your daughters and your fathers. But there is only one way of releasing him and that is not by going to Courts or petitioning but by sacrifice and proving ourselves to be true men and women. By releasing him we have become by that very art good men and good women. Until we truly fulfil and realise our own selves we cannot release him. If he is released by any other mere chance, by the kindness of the Government or by their confidence that we are weak and helpless, I know he will be more miserable than he is now. Even as birds put in coges and birds born inside cages do not know what flying in the free air is, you and I do not know what freedom is. We know how to feel hungry when we have no food, how to get thirsty when we have no water, like beasts; but unlike other free Nations we have no hunger or thrist for freedom. Look at the Turks. When they lost freedom for how many years have they kept up the fight, how many men have they given, how many families have they sacrificed and now they are approaching freedom. Do you know how the merchants of Turkey, the small traders and peasants and artizans of Turkey put aside everything and fought for freedom? Do you know how the Germans put aside their business, all their trade and fought for freedom? You must have certainly known how the English who are our present rulers put aside everything, were ready to sacrifice everything, to die by the million, to preserve their freedom. Go into your own houses, take the musty records lying in the corners of your attics and read how your ancestors, the Mahrattas, fought for their freedom. We have lost this sense of freedom. As a man loses his eyes and becomes blind, as a man loses his ears and becomes deaf, so we have lost our sense of freedom. But as Providence intended us to obtain our freedom again, as Providence intends us to have a glorious future again, Mahatma Gandhi is given to us, so that we may recover our freedom through him. Thousands of you have seen him and it is not necessary for me to speak in other than the language of a child or of a mother to do all you can to release him. In order to do that, I don't ask you to lift the sword like Germany, Turkey or England. I ask you to do what Mahatma Gandhi wanted you to do, to offer sacrifice as he asked you to do; and I assure you that freedom will be ours. I ask you to do what great Germany, the once great and powerful Germany, is trying to do now without arms, by power of organisation and sacrifice.

Do you know that every one of you is paying taxes, but that these are being administered not according to the will of your representatives, but to keep up an army which we do not want. You can not get out from this poverty of ours, this misery of ours unless we get Swaraj. We cannot be happy in this country for any long number of years unless we get Swaraj. The whole nation will become insolvent unless we get Swaraj. In all other countries the Government is a friend of the people and the people are a friend of the Government. But in our country the Government is living in fear of us and we are daily living in fear of Government. And on account of this fear Government is maintaining their army. We are paying for this army in higher prices for sugar, higher prices for salt, higher prices for post cards. It is not those who pay the income-tax or land tax that alone support this Government, but by every pinch of salt we take, every match we strike to light our fires, we are supporting it. Do you want that this state of mutual fear should continue, or that our Government and we should be friends, not only friends but should be one and the same. As long as Government is afraid of us they must spend 62 crores of rupees over their army. And this 62 crores of rupees—just realise it—is to be paid by us, think of the annual price we have to pay for not getting Swaraj. Should the Government on the one hand, and we on the other, hasten to destroy the mutual fear on either side, destroy this wasteful expenditure of crores and spend it for the good of the people? Do you not want all the articles you buy to be cheaper? Do you not want your neighbours to be happy and cheerful? If we want all these things then we should all combine to win this Swaraj as soon as possible.

So much time have I taken to tell you that Swaraj is desirable! But a child born in a free country knows by instinct that freedom is necessary. When Rama went to bring back Sita. he did not enter into arguments with Lakshmana whether it was desirable to get back Sita. I beg of you if any one hereafter stands on the platform and asks you if you want Swaraj or not, tell him, we do not want arguments on that point, we want to work for Swaraj. Now if you want Swaraj, you must offer sacrifice and for that sacrifice some preparations are necessary and for getting these preparations done we stand before you to-day. For making these preparations there are two dates fixed one is March 18th, which is 13 days from now, the other is 30th April which is 1½ months from them. These are the dates appointed for completing your preparations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MARCH 18TH.

March 18th is a day when we will celebrate the occasion when that Great Man went to jail for our sake. Even as Christians celebrate the day on which Christ bore his Cross, so we must celebrate the day on which Mahatmaji went to jail. On that day we celebrate the shame and insult which we have allowed to pass by for twelve months. On March 18th we are going to celebrate the anniversary of the insult which we have failed to feel and answer. We should celebrate the day as a day of sacrifice and prayer and we should close our shops and our business. On that day we should pray that we should be given strength to redeem our promises to Mahatmaji and to redeem our own honour. Even practising lawyers and students reading in Government schools and colleges will be at home on that day which will be a Sunday, but I beg of them to observe it not as a holiday but a day of humiliation for having failed to do their duty. I beg of the workmen in the workshop not to enjoy it as a holiday but to pray to God that they may fulfil their duties to Mahatmaji. There should not be any violence or disturbance to mar the celebration of that day which will be observed as a sacred day throughout India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Every town and village will celebrate that day, and I hope Bhusawal will also celebrate it in a way worthy of the occasion and worthy of itself. My friend Mr. Dastane tells me that it is the first day of your New Year—Rugadi as we call it. Let me ask you to make it a real New Year of purposeful resolve. Let it not be a year of apathy, idleness and indifference. May this new year be a new year inaugurated in Mahatma Gandhi's name and may we close that year having released Mahatma Gandhi and having released ourselves.

HOW TO OBSERVE 18TH OF MARCH.

What have you to do? I will tell you a few simple [illegible] hope out of your love for Mahatmaji and out of regard for us who have come here, you will do them. I want you to find out where the Congress Office is here and I want each and every one of you here, and every friend or relation to whom you can speak to-morrow to pay four annas and become a Congress member. Will you enable Mr. Dastane to wire to the Congress Headquarters at Patna that Bhusawal has observed the anniversary by every man and women having become a member of the Congress. I tell you that such a message will give hope and strength to all India and it will send a thrill of terror or whatever other feeling it may be, in England. This four annas has this magic power; but if my appeal has fallen on deaf ears or if you sleep over it and forget it England will be able to say that men and women in India cared not for Mahatmaji. You know that now every day of our life, every hour of our activity is being carefully recorded, and it will be said that Mahatmaji was imprisoned last year, that one year after, when the anniversary was observed, every person in Bhusawal became a Congress member. Will it require any further argument to show to Government the hold which Mahatmaji has on us? Every one of you has got this potent four annas piece in your pocket and I beg of you to put this four anna piece at the alter of the Congress.

KHADDAR WILL BRING SWARAJYA.

I have another request to make to you to fulfil before 18th March. Some few of you must go and bring enough Khaddar from wherever it is available and clothe every one in Bhusawal in Khaddar before March 18. It will not cost you even the four annas I mentioned to you because you will get the full value of your money. You will show that though Gandhi is in prison, his movement is alive and that every one in Bhusawal is in the dress of freedom, the dress which will bring us freedom! So long as we make Government believe that we will not clothe ourselves in Khaddar as long as Mahatma Gandhi is in jail, so long will they keep him in jail; but if we show that we shall be in Khaddar even while he is in jail they will see that they gain no object in keeping him in jail. People have asked will Khaddar bring Swaraj? I ask them will alpaca bring Swaraj? Will foreign cloth bring Swaraj? Why do you wear these things which won't bring Swaraj and ask the question when you aer told to wear Khaddar. Mahatma Gandhi swears that Khaddar will bring Swaraj. I swear that Khaddar will bring Swaraj. Why then should you not wear Khaddar? So long as foreign cloth will not bring Swaraj, discard it and use Khaddar which at least some believe will bring Swaraj. "This is what I bought long ago. I will wear Khaddar after I have worn this out"—some people say. But I ask you can foreign cloth have lasted four years from 1919 to 1923? I can believe that Khaddar lasted for four years but I cannot possibly believe that Lancashire muslin lasted for four years. As long as you have a tweed coat—a foreign coat—you will have to buy a foreign cap. If you have shirts of foreign cloth you have to buy dhoties of foreign yarn and so on. So cast it off at once—don't think of buying other things to suit what you have—use Khaddar and Khaddar alone at once. I ask of you to do this before March 18. Don't burn your clothes if you don't like to do it. Keep them safe in your box as property for your children to inherit but you yourself, don't use them. I ask you to do two simple things—pay four annas and wear Khaddar before the anniversary.

HOW THE CRORE WAS SPENT.

I ask of you also to remember another thing. You want the Congress to live—the Congress to be strong and able to fight the Government. It cannot fight unless you give it sufficient funds. You say you gave a crore to Mahatma Gandhi. "Was all that money wasted? Why do you want money again?" Your question is just. That crore has been spent in order to spread the desire, the passion for Swaraj—that crore was well spent if it was spent to make the 33 crores yearn for Swaraj. This yearning, this political education has been given through the length and breadth of this country in the short period of one year. Do you know how much Government is spending in order to teach people reading and writing, and do you know how many of them learn to read and write? Government has spent crores of your money for 150 years and more, Mahatmaji spent only this one crore in one year and gave to our people political education which the Government could not give them in 150 years. With this one crore he has made so many people wear Khaddar and so many people detest foreign cloth. Do you know how many millions it has cost Lancashire? Do you know that 500 million yards of cloth have been lost to Lancashire for every year. If even a part of this was due to this one crore, was it not well spent by Mahatmaji? Not only these 500 million yards—but 2,000 million yards are gone—but Lancashire hopes to win back 1,500 million yards by her efforts or through your weakness. I beg of you to have no questions or doubts but to agree with me that one crore was well spent by Mahatmaji and that you should be ready to give us again one crore—two crores—two hundred crores, if wanted to be spent on such work. You ought to know to-day that in order to avoid insolvency the Government propose by a stroke of the pen to raise four and half crores from your salt? And we don't ask for four and half crores—not even one crore but only ½ crore. And this we ask not to cover up insolvency but to fight the battle of freedom. Do you know that from 1914 up to now Government has borrowed in your name fruitless unproductive loans to the extent of much over 200 crores. That is the inheritance we shall have when we get Swaraj. Do you know that they are going to float a debt this year of 25 crores, that you may put in it your hard-earned savings—the poor man's money. The Government is going to ask you to give 25 crores. the Congress wants only 25 lakhs to fight this Government and of this 25 lakhs the share of your own district is very little and I ask you to answer to-day whether you refuse to give it before March 18. I know you will give it, but I want you to give it before that day so that we may lay it at the alter of Mahatmaji's memory. Out of these Rs. 1,500 allotted for your district, how much will this town pay. If you pay Rs. 2,000 you will have fulfilled your duty and I want you to pay that before March 18. I don't want to make the calculation, but I assure you that over tobacco and such harmful things you spend much over Rs. 2,000 in a month in this town. How many of you pay an anna and buy beedies and cigarettes for the day? I want you to pay that anna to the Congress and save your bodies from that poison. My friend will now go to you for collection and I beg of you to deprive yourselves of all that you have in your pocket. It may not be much I know. For you did not come prepared to-day to pay and you will pay more at home; but I want you to symbolise your resolve to pay by giving up, all you have here. Those of you specially who call yourselves of the upper classes should do your duty and set an example I know the poor people of Bhusawal will make up the Rs. 2,000. We want to drive poverty out of this land and I know the poor man wants Swaraj more than the rich. I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Mar. 13.

The Afghan Government office have now moved back to Kabul after their two months at Jelalabad.

H. M. the Amir is engaged in a ten days' tour of his eastern frontier.

The celebrations in honour of the Afghan independence which took place at the end of February were very largely attended by the tribesmen from the independent territories who were much interested in all they saw. The Amir's step brother Sirdar Mahomed Kabir Jan came through Peshawar about a week ago and proceeded to Bombay with the object, it is understood, of obtaining specialist medical treatment for one of the members of his family. Other visitors to Peshawar include several influential Bokharans formerly in high official position in their country but now practically refugees from the Bolshevik dominiation.

HAKIM BAHADUR SINGH.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 12.

Hakim Bahadur Singh was convicted at Amritsar by a Magistrate under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment with a fine. The sessions judge on appeal upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to one year. The charge against Hakim Bahadur Singh and two others was that they on the 6th day of March 1922 at Amritsar assisted in promoting a meeting of the members of an unlawful association, namely the National volunteers as such members for the purpose of a procession organised in honour of Baba Gurdit Singh. The High Court has now on the petition of Hakim Bahadur Singh set aside the conviction and the sentence.

In interpreting the law his Lordship Mr. Justice Zafar Ali remarked that the speech made by the petitioner before the congregation could not be said to have in any way promoted or assisted in promoting a meeting of an unlawful association because it was not stated that there were any members of any such association in that congregation. On the subject of the petitioner's conduct in the procession the Hon. the Judge was of the opinion that the accused in making the speeches could be said to have conducted a public meeting but could not be said to have promoted it.

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INCHCAPE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Dealing with the estimated financial results for 1923-24, under the heading of railways, the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee state:—

"With the reduction of Rs. 3½ crores which we propose in the preliminary estimates for 1923-24 the provision for working expenses, including surplus profits, will stand at Rs. 64 crores on the basis of an assumed revenue of Rs. 95½ crores."

A statement is given comparing the estimates for 1923-24 under the Committee's proposals with the budget and revised estimates for 1922-23 and the preliminary estimate for 1923-24, showing the net receipts:—

Year.	Net receipts. Rs.
1922-23—	
Budget	30,98,26,000
Revised	24,55,34,009
1923-24—	
Preliminary estimate ...	28,06,97,000
Proposed	31,57,24,000

The estimated revenue for 1923-24 is 4 per cent. less than the budget estimate for 1922-23 and, assuming a proportionate reduction in working expenses, the amount required for 1923-24 would be Rs. 65,85,00,000, or Rs. 274 lakhs less than the budget estimate for 1922-23 and Rs. 165 lakhs less than the preliminary estimate for 1923-24. The provision of Rs. 64 crores which we recommend represents a reduction of over Rs. 4½ crores on the budget estimate for 1922-23. We have also recommended investigation in various directions, which if energetically followed up, should result in further large savings and, when it is borne in mind that there should automatically have been a reduction of Rs. 274 lakhs, apart from the savings due to the fall in prices of materials, we think it will be generally agreed that it should be possible to effect much greater reductions in the near future, subject, of course, to any allowance which may be necessary to cope with increased traffic.

We have already referred to the Capital programme of Rs. 150 crores authorised for the rehabilitation of the railways during the 5 years ending with 1926-27. We are informed that this amount was collected among the railways as follows although some slight modification has since been effected:—

	Rs.
North-Western	17,53,00,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,50,00,000
Eastern Bengal	6,50,00,000
Bengal Nagpur	16,00,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula	20,83,00,000
East Indian	23,46,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	16,13,00,000
Madras and Southern Mahratta	10,00,00,000
South Indian	9,00,00,000
Burma	4,00,00,000
Other Railways	5,56,00,000
Lines under construction and unallocated	14,49,00,000
Total	1,50,00,00,000

A very substantial proportion of this capital has been allocated to unremunerative lines as appears from the following statement:—

Railway.	Proposed allocation. Rs.	1922-23. Revised estimate. Rs.
North-Western	17,53,00,000	2,53,98,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,50,00,000	24,72,000
Eastern Bengal	6,50,00,000	61,95,000
Great Indian Peninsula	20,83,00,000	89,40,000
Madras and Southern Mahratta	10,00,00,000	3,41,000
Other Railways	5,56,00,000	10,12,000
Total	66,92,00,000	4,43,58,000

*Loss on working after paying interest and sinking fund charges.

We are informed that there are many remunerative schemes such as the opening up of lines for the development of mineral resources, the electrification of suburban lines, etc., which at present cannot be taken up owing to the difficulty of obtaining capital. This being so, we cannot believe that it is legitimate under any circumstances to put Rs. 67 crores of capital, borrowed at a high rate of interest, into lines which are already a very heavy drain on the resources of the State and we recommend that, except in case of commitments already entered upon, no further capital expenditure be incurred on these lines until the whole position has been examined by the Financial Adviser and reviewed by the Government. If the full amount of the capital cannot immediately be employed on remunerative works on open lines it would, in our opinion, be a matter for consideration whether some portion of it could not with advantage be devoted to the construction of new lines promising an adequate return.

The Committee continue:—We are informed that the total amount of capital locked up in suspense account at the end of 1921-22 amounted to over Rs. 34 crores, and that for some railways, the figures shown in the foregoing table represent the total value of certain specified stores and not the total value of all stores held. It is stated that the book value of many items is considerably above their present market price in some cases by as much as 50 per cent.

We understand that the stocks of stores held on March 31, 1922, were swollen by large arrivals of indents in the closing months of 1921-22, too late for issue before the end of the financial year and also by the strike on the East Indian Railway, which resulted in delay in the carrying out of works. We consider, however, that allowing for this, the stocks of stores held are on an extravagant scale and we recommend that steps be taken by a careful scrutiny of indents to effect an early and very substantial reduction.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having reviewed the expenditure on the railways the Committee recommend that:—

Steps be taken to curtail working expenses as necessary to ensure that, under normal conditions, an average return of least 5½ per cent. is obtained on the capital invested by the State in railways;

The present system of programme revenue expenditure be abolished, and that adequate financial provision be made annually by each railway for the maintenance and renewal of permanent way and rolling stock in the manner indicated in paragraphs 7;

The agents of railways be designated General Managers and made responsible for the administration, working and financial results of their railways;

A Financial Adviser be immediately appointed to ensure that financial considerations are given their due weight before expenditure is incurred;

The preparation of a scheme of grouping the railways be taken up forthwith; and

The budget provision for working expense, including surplus profits, in 1923-24 be limited to Rs. 64 crores, subject to a further allowance to meet any increase in traffic, a reduction of Rs. 4,59,00,000 on the budget estimate for 1922-23, and of Rs. 3,50,00,000 on the preliminary estimate proposed for 1923-24.

REVIVAL OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

The Rev. Morris A. Phillips writes from Arrah, Bihar:—

Some years ago we heard here in India that opium had been banished from China. Chinese patriots had fought hard against this evil in their land and it was a great triumph for them. They had been desperately trying to save their country from its clutches. An article in the "Indian Social Reformer" of the 3rd February, by the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, who has recently returned from an evangelistic tour in China and has first hand knowledge of the conditions prevalent there, indicates that the opium evil is reviving in China. Some governors are even secretly helping the farmers and cultivators to foster its growth. Mr. Jones adds that "a great part of the cargoes of the vessels in port was 'bean cakes' used in fertilising opium."

There is in this a great danger to India. When the opium evil was rampant in China it used to be an open secret that India, rather the Government of India, was forcing this curse upon China. The Indian Government realised the mischief and passed orders prohibiting the export of opium to China. Now that this evil is reviving in China, India might be tempted to revive its export to that unfortunate neighbour. It is going to be a critical moment in the history of India's opium production and trade. Let not the world say again that the responsibility for Chinas opium evil rests on India. Look out, India! Love your neighbour as yourself. When you are fighting the Drink and Drug evil for the good of your people do not forget to fight it for the sake of your Chinese neighbours.

GHATKOPER'S CONTRIBUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leaderette of the 10th inst. you wrote ". . . when Ghatkopar fully subscribed its quota of contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund etc." If Ghatkopar had done this much only in the course of two days, it would have been no mean achievement. But perhaps you will be agreeably surprised to learn that Ghatkopar has contributed, not merely its own quota, but more than the quota allotted *to the whole Bombay Suburban District*, by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. I hope the example of Ghatkopar will stir to action all Congress Committees in India.—Yours, etc.

RANCHHODDAS B. SANGHVI.

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SURTI MOHOLLA, DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY AND THE ARYA SAMAJ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was really a great pleasure to hear about the admirable use of discretion on the part of the Directors of the "Nation" in selecting such a personage as Mr. D. G. Upson to discharge the duties of editing their "nationalist" organ, and it is really regretable to read the letter of Mr. Abdul Majid Salik in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" stating the circumstances under which that gentleman was forced to resign. It is given out that his articles on the Khilafat question proved unpalatable to some so-called Hindus and Arya Samajists. Well can these narrow minded unchivalrous 'Indians' still pretend not to knew that it was only the Khilafat movement which inspired this new spirit in the whole Congress camp, changed its creed and shook and much to the embarrassment of our rulers is still shaking the very foundations of the British Empire! Can they ever deny that it was only due to this movement that the far-sighted rulers of Afghanistan and the Nizam of Hyderabad forbade cow-killing in the territories much to the satisfaction of the Hindus of India? Can they challenge the fact that it was only due to this movement that the Indians—the secluded Indians—crossing the borders of their limited activities are now beginning to think of the Pan-Asiatic movement and an Asiatic Federation? Can they venture to deny that it was only to the adherence to the Khilafat cause on the part of Mahatma Gandhi that made him an All-India leader—a leader of Hindus and Moslems both? And last but not least, is it not a fact that it was this movement which helped in cementing the bonds of Hindu-Moslem Unity so essential for the freedom of India? I strongly believe that such articles—articles on pan-Asiaism and pan-Islamism are more needed for Indian emancipation than dealing always with local affairs. For years past India had no sympathisers in foreign countries and its resolutions and protests were only a cry in the wilderness, but now the whole situation is changed Perhaps the Hindu gentlemen of this frame of mind might not be knowing that present day politics is *balance of power* and unless and untill world movements and international relations are taken into consideration no nation can aspire to achieve liberty.

As for the Arya Samaj the less said the better. The Hindu religion as a whole is not a proselitysing one neither can it reclaim any convert and to make good this inherent deficiency this semi-religious and semi-political sect with some 'homemade' doctrines was brought into being. It was a matter of satisfaction to see this sect working for a political awakening but the better feelings of some of its followers were soon overcome by racial and religious bigotry and in their blind zeal they are now endeavouring to convert some lacs of Rajput Muslims who according to them are more Hindus than Moslems. But say to Pandit Shradhanand, you please first deal with your depressed classes, your many hundred castes and the question of untouchability, then think of taking back real or nominal Muslims to the fold of Arya Samaj.

Mr. Salik writes, 'this incident has evoked peculiar consternation in Muslim circles here', but then what about the 'Zinda Dilau-e-Punjab"? Will this consternation produce any effect? Will they sit silent and allow their spirit to be cowed down by the mean tactics of an ignoble minority? Will they not muster strong and accept the challenge? Will they not start their own national organ in the true sense of the word under the guidance of Mr. Upson when no member of the Board should take any objection "to the Muslim tone of his articles on Khilafat question".—Yours, etc.,

ABDUS SATTAR KHAN, LL. B.
Pleader.

Akola, Mar. 12.

GIRLS NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Dr. Sir P.C. Roy paid a visit to the New High School for girls on Tuesday morning. The students and the staff of the School had taken a keen interest in the recent labours of the Doctor in connection with the flood-relief, and contributed nearly Rs. 500/- towards the Relief Fund as soon as he issued his appeal for the same. Dr. Roy greatly appreciated the ready response of the school to his call. On his arrival, he was received by Miss H. Guha, M.A. B.L., Lady Superintendent of the school and was conducted to the School Hall where the students and the staff had all assembled to meet the distinguished visitor. Dr. Roy addressed the students on the great contribution of the Parsi community to public life and their services for the common cause of the country and wished the school and its staff progress.

A Behar and Orissa Government communique issued states that the Hon. Mr. M. S. Das having tendered his resignation Khan Bahadur Fakhruddin will carry on the duties of the Minister for Local Self-Government, for the present.

Nawab Muzamilullah Khan has been unanimously appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh.

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30x3½	820x135	28x2 3/8	720x100	720x110
30x3	895x135	26x2½	751x100	771x100
650x65	920x120	26x2¼	771x110	870x100
700x80	820x120	PRICES	900x100	920x100
PRICES			40x5	41x5
Rs. 35 each.		Rs. 15 each.	37x5	38x4
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	34x5	36x5
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.		Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	PRICES	
			Rs. 75 each.	
			Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.	

MISCELLANEOUS:

STEPNEY WHEELS	Rs.	5 each
FORD SPRINGS, ORDINARY AND REINFORCED	"	10 "
DODGE WIRE WHEELS (WITHOUT HUBS)	"	30 "
3-TON PEERLESS FRONT WHEELS COMPLETE WITH SOLID TYRES	"	150 "
NEW P. & H. MOTOR CYCLE HEAD LAMPS WITH GENERATORS COMPLETE	"	30 "
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THE NEW SESSION.

BY J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.

The curtain will have risen, when these lines are read, on the new play for which last year's brief session was a sort of full-dress rehearsal, testing the quality of the cast and proving it; so far as our own party is concerned, very good. In the interval we have had two by-elections, serving as curtain raisers. About Whitechapel, many of us, as we can now admit, were apprehensive. We had won the seat on a minority vote; in a three-cornered fight. In normal frames of mind, we hardly believed we could pull it off, in view of the fact that the Tories' abstention from running a candidate of their own showed, once again, that they are mainly interested in keeping Labour out. But this attitude represented an injustice. Not only was Mr. Gosling a specially good candidate for the constituency, but the new Labour Party, alive, stamped with sincerity, flaming with spirit, is visibly forcing its way into the minds and intelligences of the people. The Whitechapel result is, therefore, encouraging to all those who hold their seats on minority votes. More than that, it shows that the Liberal ship is beginning to sink. For expediency, the Liberals some time ago appealed to us to join forces with them; now, on something very much akin to principle—the fact that they are anti-Labour—they are finding their desired allies in the Tory Party. Of all that was living in the Liberal Party Labour is the inheritor. The Liberal paper which told how a woman, visited by a Loberal canvasser, showed him her empty cupboard, her wretched rooms, and said: "This is why I am going to vote Labour," was revealing a portent it failed to understand.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

We begin this session where we left off. The problem of unemployment is unsolved: we shall work steadily at it. The solution is not to be found by demonstraions, though they have their place, but by thought. When one asks what do the unemployed want, the answer given is sometimes "justice," sometimes "work." Neither justice nor work can be achieved without thought. The way to both is an intelligent understanding, going down to the roots, taking nothing for granted. A system in which some degree of unemployment is normal, and which at bad times gives us nearly a million and a half of men who can find no work, is wrong: even the angel could not make it work. At present Labour pulls one way, capital another, and the community suffers all the time. We are out to secure a transformation which will give us a system animated by and expressive of a social purpose: a community in which there is no one starving, because it recognises that starvation is an injury not to the individual only, but to the whole body of which he is a member. The system of capitalism has to be changed.

At the present moment we live under the shadow of a hastening bankruptcy. We cannot share the happy cynicism expressed by Mr. Lloyd George when he pictured himself as enjoying the ruin he left to those who came after him, and chuckling gaily over their clumsy efforts to disentangle the international and national puzzle. The Government boasts that it has spent great sums on relief, and is responsible for Trade Facilities and Safeguarding of Industries Acts in record clocks. Yet since January, 1921, the percentage of unemployment has never been less than 12. That is the central fact of our home position, of which we shall never let go.

HOUSING.

With unemployment we put housing. Here there is a threefold chaos. In 1920 a Bill was passed through all its stages through the Commons and the Lords. It is admitted by the Government's spokesmen that the central declaration, upon which everything else depends, was never understood. "The house-owner must be in a position of possession before he can raise his rent." Sir Kingsley Wood, one of the responsible Ministers says these words never meant what they said. Dr. Addison declares they may be law, but are not common sense. He, not the judges, is responsible for that. That is the first chaos. A new one is opened by the Onslow Majority Report. Remember the facts. Houses, always more or less of a monopoly, are today an absolute monopoly. The whole situation arises out of the fact of shortage. What is proposed? A system of decontrol by stages, which will cause a continually increasing pressure on the section of houses below that immediately affected. For the effect of decontrol will be to drive tenants, whose rents are raised, into a lower grade of houses: thus progressively increasing the area of the congested slum. Our policy is the reverse of this. In house-building we would press up: begin by clearing slums and relieving the pressure by dividing up big houses. To spread up and out the bottom population is the only basis on which a sound housing policy can be developed.

THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

Thirdly, we say that the subsidy must go on. In the prevalent cry against the high cost of government there is a deadly confusion. It is true that the cost of government is inflated because too many hands are going into the public purse and living out of it instead of working. We are to stop that. But in so far as the cost of government is due to expenditure on maintaining the standard of life it is not too high. On the contrary, there ought to be a much greater transference of accumulated wealth to social purposes. Although in principle and ideal we stand for the self-sufficiency of the family, in the existing circumstances the effort to carry through such a view would spell starvation, moral, mental and physical, for half our industrial population. The tendency is to deprive the citizen of social aid and force him to rely solely on his income. Against it we set the view that social power and wealth be used more, not less, for the organisation of common social facilities. Housing comes first among these; for years to come it must be subsidised by the State, for only in this way can new houses be built. The precariously-held standard of living must be safeguarded.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In all this we fix our eyes on realities. We know that we cannot flourish in a destroyed world. We know that the will-o-the-wisp of reparations is destroying us and every nation in Europe; just as, in time, if they pursue our illusionist path, it will ruin America. The law of economic exchange decrees that one nation cannot pay another very large sums, ultimately, except in goods. There is nothing that a rival commercial nation can afford to do with greater impunity than pay debts to a commercial rival. If any great sum by way of reparations were to be paid, the best thing we could do with it would be to hide it away and try and forget it, like some ancient king of Egypt. The will-o'-the-wisp leads straight to destruction. This is what we would point out to France, remembering at the same time the train of feeling that has involved them in the nightmare of the eternal effort to keep Germany down. At the same time we would offer them the only security that France or any other nation can ever have: we would urge them to come in to a democratically based and all-comprehending League of Nations. In this spirit we at the same time demand our Government to change its attitude in so far as it is one of benevolent neutrality. What we have to do here and now is not to oppose France, wholeheartedly as we are opposed to what she is doing, but to convince the nation that the line we would pursue is the one that will alone save France as well as all the other nations.

THE CAPITAL LEVY.

On finance our line is clear. At present the rich pay less than their share: the poor more. Even when the income-tax is up to between 10s. and 14s. in the pound the residuum left in the pockets of the rich allows futile and dangerous extravagance; and yet no Chancellor can so adjust taxation as to make it equitable when the total to be raised is between £700 and £900 millions a year. To secure such equity the weight of taxation must be reduced. That means a Capital Levy to pay off an expensive debt; and a resolution on that will be put down. It is the only instrument by which we can redress the unfair balance of burden. F. W. Pethick Lawrence has shown that out of £430 millions paid in taxation by the well-to-do, £290 millions is paid back to them in the form of interest on their War Loan holdings. On the other hand, of £310 millions paid by the poor, a maximum of £120 millions goes back to them in old age pensions, unemployment relief, and elementary education. Thus the net burden on the poor is £180 millions; on the wealthy, £140 millions. We must redress that, and also deal with indirect taxation.

I have urged before, and would urge again, that an Opposition is not a Government. Our progress has been remarkable. I remember when Keir Hardie, a solitary figure was the Labour Party in the House of Commons. I remember how, in 1906, we sat where Mr. Lloyd George sits now. Then we were foreigners in a strange country. Still, we fought. In 1910, by the greatest of all calamities, we held the balance of power: had to kick for the others, could not kick for ourselves: a position that has never been understood. Then came 1918—a nightmare, through which, nevertheless, some of us believed, some of us had faith, some of us were convinced. Now we are the Opposition. But we must not ask or be asked to live or act under the illusion that we are the Government. We are 142, and we shall use the power of 142. We found Parliament dead: we are making it alive, and that not merely in a scenic sense. I believe we can make of the House of Commons a great revolutionary organisation, in the only sense in which the word revolution has real meaning, by the application of new ideas to old problems and their effective solution. Parliamentary fighting, when conducted with intelligence and constructive imagination, and concerned with the real things that make the lives of millions, can be as good reading as a football match, and can be the instrument of social transformation.

Wtih these ideas in mind, and with such a prospect in front of us, we begin the New Session.—"The New Leader."

SHOOTING DAY ANNIVERSARY IN JAMSHEDPUR.

The Joint Secretary of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, writes under date March 9th:—

Two mass meetings were held in Jamshedpur under the auspices of the Labour Association. One on the 6th and the other on the 8th March, on L and G Town Maidan, under the Presidentship of Sardar Nehal Singh and Abdul Gunny respectively, both with the object of hearing the labourers' opinion about the shooting day anniversary.

The labourers expressed their will of observing mourning on the day and offering prayers for the solace of the souls of their departed comrades, who were shot dead during the strike of 1920, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m., and asked their Secretary to write to the General Manager for permission to cease work during this period as in the last two years. Messrs. Teja Singh, Gaya Prosad and P. Mitra expressed the hope that though the General Manager was refusing the letters of the Association, he would not refuse the letter written for the permission for offering prayers, nor would be so hard as to refuse the permission, as he was above dishonouring the souls of the departed ones.

In both the meetings, the speakers urged all labourers to unite.

In the first meeting, the speakers dwelt upon the New Employment Bureau opened by the Company and said that the Bureau should work in conjunction with the Association to be of satisfactory service. This was echoed by the mass, who murmured that otherwise the Bureau would be a curse worse than before. Mr. Mitra requested the General Manager, to keep an eye on the Bureau to see that the corruption that existed in the system of departmental employment may not creep into the Bureau.

"DESTINY REVEALED."

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Navera Eliva, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Visagapatam.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Dr. J. A. Maddox, L.R.C.P. & S., Civil Surgeon, Tavoy, Burma.

I find your oil very useful; please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

Capt. M. A., Faruqi, I. M. S., from London.

Mrs. Roe went under medical treatment of many able British doctors, but to no effect. I gave her your Ab-i-Hayat which relieved her of all complaints.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

H. L. Thakar, Esq., Political Agent, Palamnur, N. Gujrat.

I tried Ab-i-Hayat in cases of headache, toothache, earache, bronchial clot, indigestion and in all of them it proved very efficacious, and thought that every man who cares for the health of his family members, relations, friends and the poor, must have a phial of it in the house.

K. B. Sardar Mahomed Hasan Khan, B. A., Political Officer in charge of Ex-Amir of Kabul, Mussoorie.

Your Ab-i-Hayat has indeed been very useful to me and my children. I got cured of bad Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea and my son of Jaundice by its use. In other small complaints of indigestion, stomachache, etc., it acted like a magic.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).

I am proud to say that your Ab-i- Hayat is very useful and effective medicine and in most cases I found it incomparable.

Subedar Major Faiz Ali Khan Sahib, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.

Your medicine can cure nearly all diseases. Send 21 bottles more.

Khan Bahadur Subedar Major Mahomed Ali Khan, Military Police, Monywa (Burma).

Your medicine is very good, send two bottles more.

RULING PRINCES.

H. H. Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga.

His Highness has instructed me to order you for another supply of six dozen bottles.

Your medicine has done immense good in several cases of different origin.

Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Lambagaon (Kangra).

Your medicine has done good in several cases. Please send 4 dozen bottles more.

Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.

The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

AB-I-HAYAT

AVAN TONIC PILLS.

The East and the West unanimously declare this wonderfully efficacious preparation from the richest vegetable drugs. It is a sure remedy to tone up the Nervous system, to strengthen the body, to increase the memory and to guard against the general debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. In weakness and General Debility from errors of youth and early marriage it stands unrivalled.

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3 Phials	Rs. 10
6 Phials	Rs. 18
12 Phials	„ 32

HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN EVERY DROP OF AB-I-HAYAT

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YOUNG OR OLD, MALE OR FEMALE, BIRD OR BEAST.

Cures Miraculously all Aches from head to foot, Acidity, Bronchitis, Burns and Scalds, Bruises, Constipation, Cholera, Cattarh, Cuts and Wounds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Fevers, Gout, Headache, Hemiorania, Hurts, Neuralgia. Plague, Pneumonia, Rheunmatism, Seasickness, Scabies, Boils. Vomiting, Ring-worms, etc., etc., by external or internal use as the case may be. Entirely harmless. No Poison. Over 26,000 Unsolicited Testimonials can better be investigated than by a mere reading of this advertisement.

Price Rs. 2 per phial.

Six bottles	Rs. 9
One dozen	„ 18
Two dozens	„ 30

SUFIANA SURMA.

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A few days' use improves the sight dispensing with spectacles.

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HAIR DYE.

This Dye restores white or grey hair to the original black colour and beauty, true to nature, the very moment it is applied.

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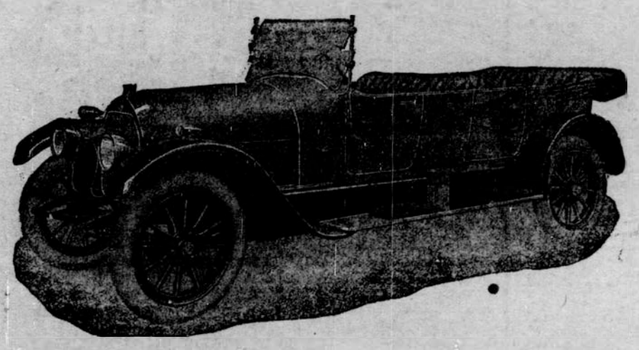

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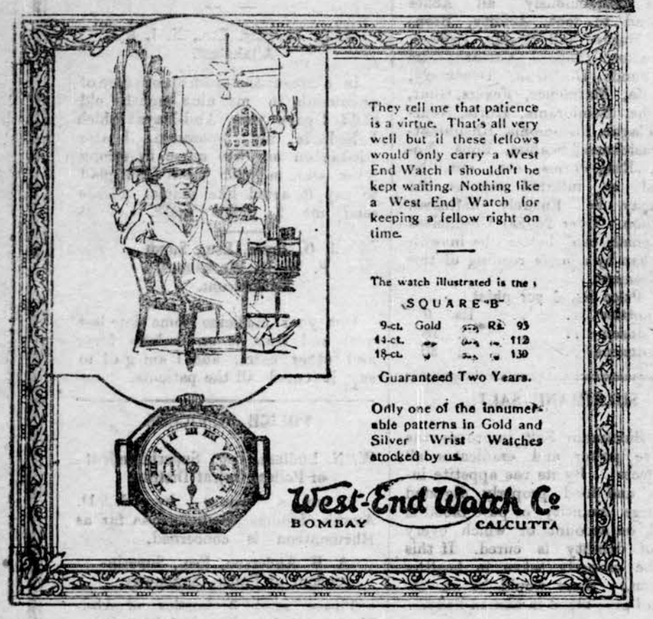

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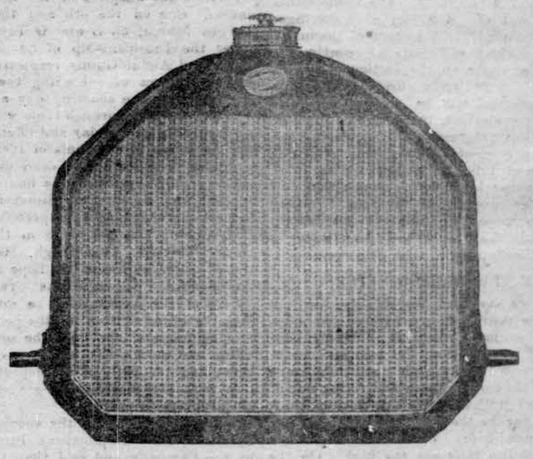
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